

# SATURDAY NIGHT

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## THE FRONT PAGE

WHATEVER may have been the nature and the motive of the action by which an apparently unbalanced individual seems to have sought to threaten if not to destroy the King's life in a London park last week, it is at least fairly clear that it was the result of no widespread conspiracy, and apparently of no particular hostility towards the Monarch or the Monarchy. It has further enhanced the already deep affection in which King Edward is held by his subjects in all parts of his Dominions, and it has also proved not only the efficiency of the police precautions for securing his safety, but also the watchful readiness of his subjects to take their own precautionary measures at the first sign of peril.

Dangers of this kind are unfortunately inevitable in the lives of the official heads of any important state; and King Edward must long have been familiar with the precise character of the risks which his position imposes upon him. His cool behavior on this occasion was exactly what one would expect from the great-grandson of Queen Victoria, whose life was attempted in a somewhat similar way when she was sixty-three years of age. "There was a sound of what I thought was an explosion from an engine," she wrote in her diary, "I then realized that it was a shot, which must have been meant for me... Was not really shaken or frightened... I slept well as usual... Brown brought the revolver for me to see... I saw the bullet." Disinclination to take risks has never been part of the present King's program of life, and he has frequently had to be addressed in the tone employed a good many years ago by the venerable old Maharajah of Udaipur, who was distressed at the addiction of the then Prince of Wales to feats of horsemanship, and said: "I request your Royal Highness not to take such risks in future, for the safety of exalted personages like your Royal Highness is most important."

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## THE PROBLEM OF PACIFISM

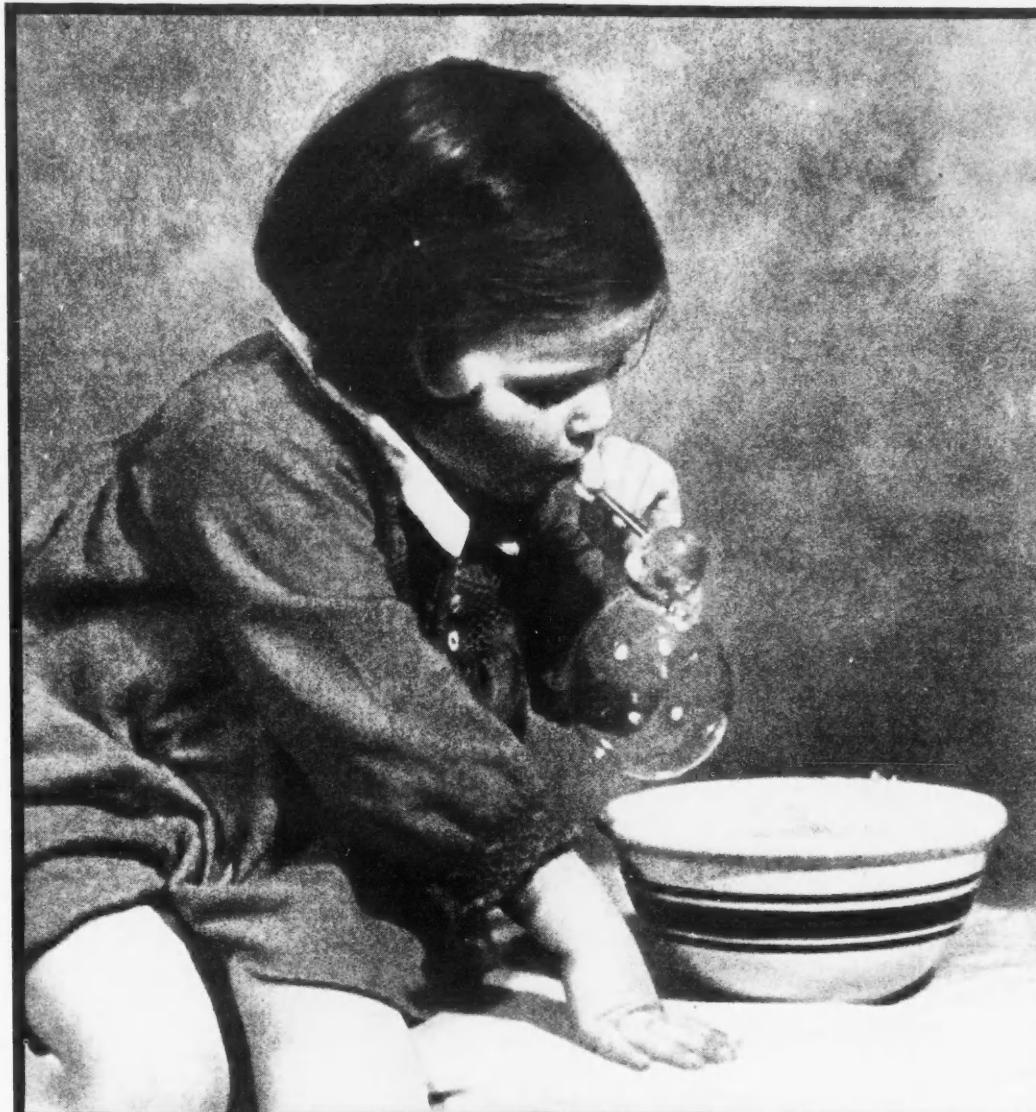
THE pacifist dogma that force must never be employed by one national authority against the subjects of another national authority, is likely to become something of a problem in Canada and in other countries of the British Empire in the course of the next few years. It has not since 1920 been taken very seriously by those who do not share it, partly because of a belief that it was not sufficiently widespread to require taking seriously, partly because of a certain confidence that the world might be moving towards an era of general disarmament in which force, except perhaps under the control of a super-national authority such as the League of Nations, would become unnecessary for the preservation of justice or of the status quo—whatever of these two things one might be interested in preserving. These reassuring ideas are no longer possible. The world is moving further and further away from general disarmament, and equally rapidly from any prospect of being able to maintain any super-national authority which would enlist the support and loyalty of a strong majority of the civilized nations; and at the same time the pacifist dogma is gaining wider acceptance as a result of its incorporation in the system of belief of those who wish to remodel the economic structure of society on socialist lines.

A very costly measure of rearmament is being accepted by Great Britain, and will have to be accepted by every other member of the British Commonwealth of Nations which is not content to sink into the position of a vassal state and to lose all right to assert its views in international negotiations. (We do not think that the Canadian people as a whole are content to accept vassalage either behind the shelter of the British fleet or beneath the spreading wings of the Monroe Doctrine eagle.) Those who embrace pacifism as a moral dogma and not merely as a principle of political expediency ought, if they are consistent, to combat this rearmament not merely by votes which are ineffectual unless they constitute a majority, but by actual resistance, to the length of refusing to pay taxes to a government which spends the proceeds upon preparations for the slaying of other human beings. And this refusal would constitute a defiance of the sovereign authority such as no government could tolerate without abnegating its right to govern.

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## PACIFIST INCONSISTENCIES

THE chief weakness of pacifism is the inconsistency of most of its adherents. It is a dogma which cannot consistently be held unless it is made superior to all other ethical principles. The only consistent pacifist is he who is prepared to accept any conceivable result, no matter how terrible, to himself or to anybody else or to the universe at large, rather than abandon the pacifist attitude. The man who maintains, as H. G. Wells maintains in "Things To Come," that force may legitimately be employed by a group of unselfish scientists but not by a national government, is not a pacifist; he is merely an anti-nationalist. The vast majority of pacifists, as a matter of fact, are precisely like Mr. Wells; they dislike the particular form of organization of the authorities by which force is wielded in the world today, and think that it would be better wielded by a different type of authority. But the question which kind of organization is better for the purpose of establishing a force-wielding authority is entirely a matter of opinion. Anybody who thinks that a world-wide committee of scientists is entitled to use force to impose its will upon mankind cannot logically deny to any other organization the right to use force for



"Bubbles," the week's prize-winning picture in the Summer Photograph Competition, by C. L. Moffatt, 1964 West 19th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. Auto Graflex, 1/10 second at F4.5, two photo-floods, diffused light.

the same purpose; all that he can logically do is to seek to convince his fellow-citizens that they should support his kind of authority rather than the existing kind. If he can convince a majority of them he will win his point; if not, he has no right to win his point. But pacifists almost universally except a few of them who are pacifistic upon religious conviction and do actually put pacifism ahead of all other considerations—ignore this weakness in their position, and claim credit for being absolutely opposed to force when they are really only opposed to force when wielded by an authority which they dislike, the authority of the territorial nation. Pacifists who are socialists first and pacifists afterwards of course cease to be pacifists the instant they get control of the national organization, as may be readily seen in Russia and various other parts of the world's surface.

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## DEMOCRACY'S DIFFICULTIES

ONE of the problems of a democratic nation is that it must tolerate, at any rate in time of peace, the propagation even of doctrines which undermine its national authority. Any widespread acceptance of the doctrine of pacifism in Canada, leading to a general refusal to make any effort to defend Canadian territory against invasion from without or insurrection from within, would speedily destroy the independent existence of the Canadian people; yet we cannot very well prohibit the preaching of that doctrine from pulpit and soapbox, from the floor of the House of Commons and from the committee-room of economic or political organizations. To suppress it by force would reduce us to the intellectual and moral status of Germany, in preference to which most of us would rather lose our national identity. To combat it by sincere and reasonable argument, and by making the nature of life under the Canadian government such that people will desire to continue to live under it, seems to be the only available alternative. We must therefore leave our pacifists free to preach their pacifism, always with the reservation that they must avoid preaching resistance to the authority of the government as set up by the constitution and maintained by the votes of a majority of the people. If we can pin them down to the realization that consistent

pacifism cannot in the long run be anything else than resistance to the authority of government—passive resistance if you like to maintain that delicate distinction, since the pacifist will always insist that he does not use force, it will be more difficult for them to make headway among Canadians.

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## THE BELlicose NATIONS

THE world situation is no longer such as to justify reliance on any super-national authority for the maintenance of either justice or the status quo between nations. (These two are not, obviously, the same thing, and some people are interested in one and some in the other; but for a few years after 1920 they looked as if they were almost the same thing, and they might have continued to pass for the same thing for a few years yet if the maintenance of even the status quo had not become impossible. That being so, we are in a situation in which the only hope for the continuance of peace lies in the fact that a majority, in population and economic resources, of the countries of the world do not desire war. Undoubtedly a number, though a minority number, of the countries of the world have no objection to war whatever, and count quite calmly upon employing it as a means of bettering their position. If the nations which do not desire war can manage to agree among themselves, and if they can make themselves jointly stronger than the nations which have no objection to war, there will be no war so long as that agreement and that joint strength remain. The business of every nation which does not desire war is to contribute to that agreement and that strength of the peaceable nations. Canada is a peaceable nation, and we have no doubt as to what the duty and interest of Canada are in this situation.

The only point as to which we are in some doubt is as to the extent to which the peaceable nations can wisely concede the validity, and seek the satisfaction of some of the claims of the bellicose nations. Unfortunately it is now very late in the day to discover moral reasons for upsetting treaty arrangements which have been in force since 1919, and which if they need upsetting ought to have been upset fifteen years ago. To have revised them then

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## THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

AND where are the rains of yesteryear?

The recent heat wave broke all records including the conversational.

Callander time: One after five.

It is difficult to forecast the result of the Manitoba election. The voters seem to be in a drowsy state of mind.

Well, if a sense of duty won't keep congregations at church in the summer time, why not try air-conditioning?

Good hot weather topic: And what do you think of the League of Nations, Mr. Spuzzwater?

Political observers have been looking askance at the recent pact between Germany and Austria. They suspect a Schuschnigg in the woodpile.

Troubles never come singly. There's Manitoba with a drought and a provincial election.

Reformers are again exercised over the display of epidermis on the beaches. Slogan: the skin they love to tush.

Toronto sunbathers and swimmers are still protesting the city's archaic bathing laws. They think, in short, that it's time for a nude deal.

Esther says how can there be a world war when the nations can't get together on anything?

## THIRD BIRTHDAY

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE children arrived promptly, each with a gift and an accompanying parent. By ten minutes past four everyone was present and Patricia opened her gifts: a small mesh purse, a sand-set, a pale blue purse in wash leather, a beach ball, a Japanese sunshade, and a pink purse containing three new copers. Patricia accepted everything without question as part of the strange but pleasing ritual of having a birthday. The last gift, which was also square and flat, turned out to Mrs. Porthos' relief to be a plasticine set. When the gift-giving was concluded everyone went out into the garden.

The afternoon was warm and bright and the garden, which was nearly always depressingly between-stages when visitors came out from town, had risen to one of its rare climaxes of bloom. "The children look just like flowers," said Rosemary's mother, her eyes on Rosemary who was dressed in pink. "Or like butterflies," said Caroline's mother, watching Caroline, who was all in yellow. Everything was going very nicely, thought Mrs. Porthos, though she was faintly uneasy about Burton and Sherwood, the little boys from next door. They had declined two other invitations in order to come to Patricia's party and they now hung, polite yet sharply watchful, at the edge of the group. "Come Burton!" "Come Sherwood!" "We're going to have balloons!" she said gaily.

SHERWOOD and Burton still held aloof. The rest of the children stood close to their parents, waiting for the party to begin, looking grave and expectant like a well-behaved audience waiting for a curtain to go up. Fortunately Mrs. Porthos, warned by an article in the Pre-School Magazine, had prepared herself for this. "Small guests are likely to be a little shy and formal on this their first social occasion," the article had pointed out, "and the hostess must be prepared with a full program for the afternoon." Mrs. Porthos lost no time in producing the balloons. She handed one to each child. "You blow them up like this," she explained. The children watched her for a moment or two, then silently handed their balloons to their parents, who entered into the task vigorously and gaily. Soon the air was bright with balloons and lively with the sound of their popping.

"And now who'd like to blow bubbles?" Mrs. Porthos said. "Oh bubbles!" Rosemary's mother said happily. "I used to spend hours blowing bubbles all by myself when I was a child. We had a very soft carpet and the bubbles would bounce and blow all along it." They all listened sympathetically, seeing Rosemary's mother as a rather lonely imaginative child, blowing bubbles in a large room with a thick splendid carpet. "You blow first," Mrs. Porthos said to Rosemary's mother, handing her a pipe. "The suds should be very thick," Rosemary's mother said. Mr. Porthos mixed it very thick. Rosemary's mother blew with great care and presently a bubble emerged, small and wavering, and was puffed out at once by the breeze. She tried again and again but it was no use, the breeze snapped them out as quickly as she made them. "I'm afraid bubble-blowing is an indoors game," she said regretfully.

CAROLINE came a little closer to her mother's knee. "When is the party?" she asked. "Why darling this is the party," her mother said. "Isn't it fun?" "I mean when is the cake?" Caroline explained. Everyone laughed. "Oh not for a long time yet," said Mrs. Porthos, remembering that she had ordered the ice-cream for five-thirty. She was beginning to feel a little disengaged, for she realized that the next item, Pin-the-Tail-on-the-Donkey, was impractical too, since in the whole airy outdoors there wasn't a single surface to pin the donkey to. "Let's all play Blind-Man's-Buff," she said. She took Mr. Porthos' handkerchief, folded it and tied it about his eyes. "Come on children, come on everybody, don't let yourselves get caught!" she said, and all the adults rose at once and scattered about the lawn. They romped hither and thither, dodging and laughing, and the children stood on the edge of the game, watching them.

Unexpectedly Mr. Porthos stopped playing. He took off the handkerchief and went and sat down in one of the lawn chairs. "Why what's the matter, Arthur?" Mrs. Porthos said, hurrying up. "You're It."

"Yes and I've been It four times," Mr. Porthos said indignantly. He looked almost ready to cry. "And you go chasing off the hell-and-gone behind the raspberry bushes!"

"Arthur, the children!" Mrs. Porthos said sharply.

The other adults came up and dropped warm and exhausted into the lawn-chairs. The children took up their silent station beside them. After a little Mrs. Porthos said in a drowsy voice, "Would anyone like to play 'Here We Come Gathering'?"

There was a little silence. Then Caroline said timidly, "Mummy when is the party?"

Mrs. Porthos sat up suddenly and said quite in the tone one doesn't use on birthdays. "Now why can't you children run off and amuse yourselves for a while?" The party isn't till five-thirty."

It proved to be the best suggestion of the afternoon. The little girls trotted off obediently to the sandpile by the water-tap and presently were contentedly at play. Burton and Sherwood hung about curiously for a while, waiting to see what the adults would do next. But after a while they too withdrew and soon were chasing each other with happy shouts about the iris bed.



# THE FRONT PAGE

*(Continued from Page One)*

when there was no particular military or diplomatic pressure to do so, might have been both wise and noble. To revise them now is likely to be interpreted merely as a surrender to threats of force, and thus to increase the reliance on force of the bellicose nations.

## THE LATE S. B. GUNDY

SAMUEL BRADLEY GUNDY possessed in an exceptional degree the gift of making friendships, together with an overflowing vitality which made the most casual contact with him a memorable event. In hundreds of gatherings all over Canada, of the most widely varying kind, there is a sense of loss this week in the knowledge that his massive frame will not again be seen among them or his low pitched but extremely emphatic voice be heard. As a publisher he was distinguished by the intensity and infectious quality of his enthusiasms, as much as by the acuteness of judgment by which he almost invariably directed those enthusiasms towards works which had in themselves the possibilities of a wide popular appeal. The publishing business is an essentially practical one, and Mr. Gundy was an essentially practical publisher, but while he did not lavish much of his attention upon works which might be landmarks in the history of literature but which offered small prospects of immediate fame or reward to their backers, the books into whose promotion he did throw his energies were always works of solid value and honest purpose, of which no publisher need have felt ashamed. His services to his community extended far beyond the limits of the publishing business, and revealed him as a man with a keen sense of civic responsibility and a constant desire to use his very notable abilities for the general good.

## A NEW EXHIBITION

THE authorities of the Toronto Exhibition are to be congratulated on the progress which their show is making this year in respect of the arts of musical and dramatic performance. The importation of a visiting band of first rate quality has always been a feature of this autumnal enterprise, and this year will be no exception. But the conditions under which the band performs will be greatly improved as a result of the erection of the new bandstand, and we are promised, as a result of the same addition, at least one open-air performance by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, a sample which we trust will lead the patrons of the Exhibition to demand more on future occasions.

The project of an open-air performance of a children's play in the afternoon and a Shakespearean play in the evenings, by Mr. Raymond Card's well-trained players, should also add greatly to the attractiveness of the Exhibition to educationists and other friends of the popular arts. In view of the widespread revival of interest all over Canada in the art of dramatic production, and the high reputation which Mr. Card's players have acquired for sincerity of performance and picturesqueness of mountings, these shows should attract large audiences, especially from those who are anxious to find out how good plays can be effectively presented without much equipment except brains and enthusiasm.

## CONTEMPT OF COURT

THE power of the courts to punish contempt is undoubtedly necessary for the proper administration of justice; but it is a power which should be used only with the utmost discretion. We are not convinced that the decision in the contempt case against Mr. Floyd Chalmers, editor of the *Financial Post*, is in the public interest.

Mr. Chalmers printed some comment on the report of the Assistant Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario in certain misfeasance proceedings against a Mr. Solloway. In this report the Assistant Master "finds that Solloway misappropriated the moneys in question." (We quote from the judgment of Mr. Justice McTague imposing on Mr. Chalmers a fine of one hundred dollars.) There is an appeal by Solloway against the report, and there is also a criminal charge of theft pending against him. It was represented by counsel for Solloway that Mr. Chalmers' comment tended to interfere with the fair trial of the theft charge and with the disposition of the misfeasance appeal. Mr. Justice McTague seems to have concerned himself chiefly with the effect upon the criminal proceedings, in which, as he points

out, the misfeasance report would be inadmissible as evidence and could not properly be referred to. We think that he fined Mr. Chalmers for putting into the minds of possible "prospective jurymen" in the theft case "facts, opinions and insinuations which would be entirely inadmissible in a court of law," and which would tend to make them prejudiced against Solloway.

It seems to us that the "prospective jurymen" might reasonably be assumed to have sufficient intelligence to discriminate between the two cases. It is not suggested that the report of the Assistant Master should have been withheld from the knowledge of the public, including the prospective jurymen, in spite of the facts that it was not final and that it was evidently calculated to prejudice their minds against the accused in respect of the theft charge. And if the report was a proper matter for publication, it seems to us that comment upon it should be a proper matter for publication also, provided only that it was not made to appear as comment upon another case, the theft case, which had as yet received no adjudication whatever. It is possible to misappropriate moneys without being guilty of theft. Our point is that while there is a report of an Assistant Master of the Supreme Court outstanding, and not yet upset on appeal, which declares that So-and-So misappropriated moneys, an editor ought to be able to assume in his comment that So-and-So did misappropriate moneys, no matter whether that assumption is calculated to have an effect upon So-and-So's trial for theft or not. It is the business of the courts to make clear to the jurymen that anything that they may have read concerning the misappropriation of moneys has no bearing upon the charge of theft. We think that juries are as a rule intelligent enough to make the distinction, with the aid of a careful judge. The demand that the minds of the entire public shall be kept in a state of complete blankness concerning the behavior and character of a person who has already been found to have committed misappropriation (or the argument on this point would be just the same if the Assistant Master's report had been sustained on appeal), merely because he has the misfortune to be undergoing prosecution on a criminal charge, is surely putting a great obstacle in the way of the proper functioning of the press.

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## HAMILTON GROWING UP

LAST week, on July 15, the city of Hamilton observed the ninetieth anniversary of its incorporation as a city. Still more interesting, we think, is the fact that the same day was also the ninetieth birthday of the *Hamilton Spectator*. To commemorate fittingly this unusual dual event, the *Spectator* published a special issue of 92 pages containing a remarkably complete and well illustrated history of the city and the newspaper. It is much more than the conventional special issue, being full of well-written articles and pictures of interest to everyone concerned with Canadian history as well as that of the Hamilton district. In short, it is the sort of job that one would expect to be done by the capable editors of the paper that has grown up with the city and which has done so much to advance its interests.

In an editorial the *Spectator* says it is proud of Hamilton, proud to be the home town paper of such a place. The *Spectator* is modest, of course. The "Spec" is much more than a home town paper; today it is one of Canada's great newspapers, exerting a beneficial influence on the life of the whole Dominion. SATURDAY NIGHT salutes Hamilton and the *Spectator* and wishes both many happy returns of the day.

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## PHOTO COMPETITION

New competitors are much to the fore in last week's winning entries in the Summer Photograph Competition. The winner of the weekly Five Dollars is C. L. Moffatt, 1964 West 19th Avenue, Vancouver, whose charming study of childhood appears on the Front Page. Honorable Mentions (One Dollar each) go to Gerald W. E. Nicholson, Battleford, Sask., Dr. Charles McLean, 1503 Sterling Tower, Toronto, and William Harland, 34 Lillian St., Toronto, whose pictures will appear in later issues.

The competition is open to all, amateur and professional alike, and no fees, coupons or preliminaries are required. The pictures selected are those which, in the Editor's opinion, are most likely to interest the readers of SATURDAY NIGHT, and photographic technique, design, human interest, dramatic quality and originality are all factors in the decision. Suitability for reproduction is obviously essential. Prints entered in this contest cannot be returned.



DISARMING THE BANDIT. A sergeant of the Fort William, Ont., police force rendering useless some hundred revolvers and automatic pistols which, with scores of knuckle-dusters, daggers, etc., have been confiscated during the last few years. Two members of the R.C.M.P. watch the operation.

—Photo by Chief Constable C. F. Watkins.



THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Cartoon by Steed, London.

# MAKING US BOOKMINDED

BY CECIL FRANCIS LLOYD

**I**N a recent conversation with that distinguished teacher and scholar, Dr. Pelham Edgar, we found ourselves discussing the new Association of Canadian Bookmen, now in process of organization. That may not be the exact title but it will do as well as any other. Dr. Edgar revealed the fact that the main purpose of the Association will be to try to make Canadians book-minded, i.e., sufficiently interested in good books to buy them and read them. (They are already far too interested in detective stories and similar intellectual garbage). It is a worthy task that the Association has proposed to itself, but it will certainly be an uphill one. As regards a taste for the finer kinds of books, even of a utilitarian stamp, such as works on science, sociology and economics, Canadians are the least book-minded people on earth, barring perhaps Russian peasants, Australians, and the well-drilled robots of Hitler and Mussolini. There are many causes of this unfriendly attitude towards the things of the mind, the absence of a vigorous, original native literature being among the chief. The presence of one novelist, poet or playwright of the first order would help to create a demand for Canadian books; then Canadians might, in time, become sufficiently broad-minded to read the best writers of other countries.

**A**S WE pointed out to Dr. Edgar, one of the principal reasons why so many Canadians grow up definitely book-shy for life is that literature in our high schools is treated as the stepchild of the curriculum, a sort of necessary evil, of no use in the teaching of grammar, but of no particular value as a preparation for life. Literature is not regarded as a paying subject. As one enterprising young Canadian put it when we broached the matter the other day, "Knowing Shakespeare and Hardy won't get you a job." It would have been cruel to point out that a knowledge of the utilitarian subjects is failing lamentably to provide people with jobs and that a sound knowledge of a few fine books might help one to pass one's time pleasantly during a period of economic bad luck, might even teach one a little patience and charity and provide one with a clearer understanding of many exasperating things. Literature and history are, beyond doubt, the worst taught subjects in our schools, particularly in our high schools, with the result that a majority of young Canadians are brought into such a state of bewilderment and exasperation with regard to these things that they leave school determined not to open any book deserving to be called literature for the rest of their lives.

**H**OW many readers of SATURDAY NIGHT have enjoyed that literary titbit, the late E. T. Raymond's "Through Literature to Life"? Those who have must recall the vivid, sympathetic sketch, in the opening chapter, of a slovenly but inspired little teacher who is presented to the reader under the name of Elam. Now we were a contemporary of Raymond at St. Paul's, and are proud to look back at those happy days, how far away they seem—and number ourselves among Elam's pupils. Brought up in a home where good books were held to be at least as important as good bread, we were, for a boy of eleven, a fair book lover before we went to St. Paul's. Elam completed the good work begun at home by steeping us to the lips in a passion, a sort of divine frenzy, for every scrap of good writing in any language that we could lay our hands on. Unlike too many teachers, especially in this country, Elam did not regard the literature of his own country as the high-water mark of human achievement in that line and the books of all other countries as beneath his notice. He was not only a good classical scholar but was keenly alive to the best things in the contemporary writing of the Continent. Raymond remarks that a very large number of the men who were brought under the influence of Elam subsequently achieved distinction in creative work, particularly in literature, a grand result for which that queer little old teacher deserves no small share of the credit.

**I**F DR. EDGAR and his friends want to make Canadians book-minded they must catch them young and be content to work for the future. Unless a boy learns to be at his ease among books and to love them before he leaves high school, he will never learn afterwards. First impressions are nearly always indelible. A book-shy boy grows into a book-shy man. The first thing to do is to induce high school principals and school inspectors to assign the teaching of literature to the member of the staff who has a real flair for good books and a keen eye for the best things in them. There is nearly always

one such teacher on the staff of a large school; in some cases it will be the principal himself, in others it may be the youngest member of the staff. Young or old, senior or junior, the teaching of this important subject should be turned over to the best obtainable talent, and the party entrusted with the task must be given a free hand to choose his or her methods of teaching, no matter what they are so long as they get results.

How many teachers of English are capable of appreciating, at even the second or third reading, the difference in value between the sliver of Plutarch's *Life of Anthony*, in Roger North's translation, and the marvelous tissue of cloth-of-gold into which Shakespeare has turned certain passages from that excellent life in "Antony and Cleopatra"? How many teachers can appreciate the sly humor and penetrating insight into character of Jane Austen, the rollicking fun of Dickens or Lewis Carroll, the psychological acuteness of George Eliot and Thomas Hardy, the involved analytical method of Conrad, the beauty of a lyric by Blake, Shelley or De La Mare or the combined power and beauty of an essay by Alice Meynell or Mary Webb? Perhaps one teacher in a thousand has any real understanding of these things, less than one in a thousand can reuse in a class of teenage youngsters a corresponding appreciation. Anyone, man or woman, who can do this for even one pupil out of ten is worth his or her weight in gold.

Let the Association of Canadian Bookmen work steadily to improve the quality of the teaching of literature and history and trust to the future to bring results.

## FASCIST ITALY

*(Continued from Page Two)*

to seek the best adapted types of architecture for houses and public buildings. The Syndicate of Physicians and Surgeons has instituted one hundred scholarships in Rome for young doctors to study tropical medicine. An exploratory mission is being prepared by the Syndicate of Chemists. It is hoped to produce raw materials in Ethiopia that will save the present annual outlays in foreign exchange for cotton ("a huge sum," says forty million lire), coffee (one hundred and sixty million lire), cocoa (thirteen million lire), oil-producing plants (about two hundred and fifty million lire), tapioca, and other lesser products.

In short, all the hopes and interest of the nation are centred just now on winning from the new Empire repayment of its sacrifices. It appears somewhat tired, the street crowds less brilliant, this year, and some improvement in its condition.

**T**HE Duke on his part has already turned something more than one eye to Ethiopian affairs. The past year has altered much. It has increased Italy's prestige, at least with countries like Germany and Japan who admire forthright action and themselves pursue "realistic" and expansionist policies. It has brought Britain's prestige to its lowest point in years, maybe decades. One can only hope that brilliant, decisive statesmanship will reappear soon in England to as quickly raise it again.

It is not yet sure that sanctions have driven Italy into the arms of Germany. Certainly the two countries are closer, but for his own reasons Mussolini still seems to wish for the "friendship" of Britain. Why else such a soft tone in the Italian press these days, why so quiet and saying of England's face, instead of gloating as they might? It may be that the Duke himself holds the opinion of England's effateness and decline, so common about Italy today, but for the present he does not choose to line up definitely against her.

That he must have strong reasons for not wanting to throw in his lot outright with Germany has been repeatedly proven: at Dolfuss' assassination, by his formation of the Stresa Front and his desire, in spite of all that has occurred to hold it together, and through his reluctance to a final closing of the door to Geneva. Mussolini is, in fact, playing his own game and it is likely that he will play it as long as possible alone.

To what limits must his ambitions not aspire, and how boundless must not his confidence in his own powers to achieve them be? And in the world's present state of indecision, doubt and fear, all the advantage seems to lie with his decisive leadership and dynamic energy. Whether he and his methods will in the end advance the Italian nation or benefit the human commonwealth will be a matter for history to tell.



WATCHING THE DAIRY PARADE. Over 30,000 visitors, mostly from Ontario farms, but including over 5,000 of the Countrywomen of the World, sought out the Ontario Agricultural College during June. This shows one day's visitors inspecting the College's outstanding herd of dairy animals, whose merits were pointed out by Professors Knox and Raithby. The \$15,000 bull, Millhills Ransom, heads the Shorthorn herd.

## THE MANITOBA CONTEST

BY F. C. PICKWELL

MANITOBA deserves a better fate than being forced to go through the vocalized heat of an election campaign, billed for July 27, with a temperature liable to run from 100° and one hundred in the shade. The abiding anguish is that this punishment has been devised by Canada's "oldish" premiers. Instead of dreaming about nothing but conditions, or writing scenes for pastoral authors, one would naturally expect a statesman to be nurtured, wise to party strife, restrained and cooling influences of September breezes. Few expected an election this year, so within two months would not have made much difference in the selection of officials. The political environment would have been much the same.

Meanwhile the opposing states of political leaders and the voters could not care less about improving their surroundings, although of immense responsibility. All that is now discernible are the possible effects on the question of opposition members may be passed along to the patient voters who still feel they must act, actually to all the motions so that they may vote intelligently and make known the position of our great democratic institutions.

DOUBTLESS Premier Bracken has taken all the possibilities into account. He is credited with having become one of the most astute vote calculators in Manitoba history, and that is giving some mysterious quiet and mystery to many moves he no doubt planned all his strategic moves well in advance. Having looked on with the federal party during the federal election, he may have an advantage over Opposition voices knowing all that appeals in the related fragments of Progressive-Farmers' Cooperative-Liberals parties he has every reason to approach a hectic election with an unfaltering confidence in the result.

Prince Minister King may not be so happy over the cool acceptance of the

newsworthy to his family circle. Bracken is expected to provide another "new deal" for Manitoba agriculturists by way of higher incomes for their products without increased taxation, and Mr. Bracken's main task is to see that Ottawa comes through. Compared to the exorbitant class taxation levied without any offend remorse on the Manitoba wage-earners, what the farmers have to pay for the upkeep of provincial government is a mere bagatelle, something like \$450 to \$1,500,000 annually. That is why Manitoba is never without a "farmer" government of some kind.

The average wage-earner, many now on reduced salaries in Manitoba pays two income taxes to the Province, and one to Ottawa, seven cents per gallon tax on gasoline and smaller ones along the avenue he may hope to get a bit of relaxation. The premier compensates them with the doubtful honor of having enabled the Province to retain its financial independence during a crisis and kept the big governmental machine moving. Since their 42 per cent vote does not compare with the agrarian supporters, no striking suggestions are advanced for a "new deal" for the defenceless wage-earners.

BUT the now Conservative leader, Eric Willis, has sensed the in-avoidable and vicious features of a special self-collected tax aimed at one class of citizens. He elected to promise to abolish it and work out some more equitable system. It may be merely a vote-getting gesture timed at urban centres but that is no worse than appeals to farmers to support a Government which assures the main burden of taxation will be paid by urbanites.

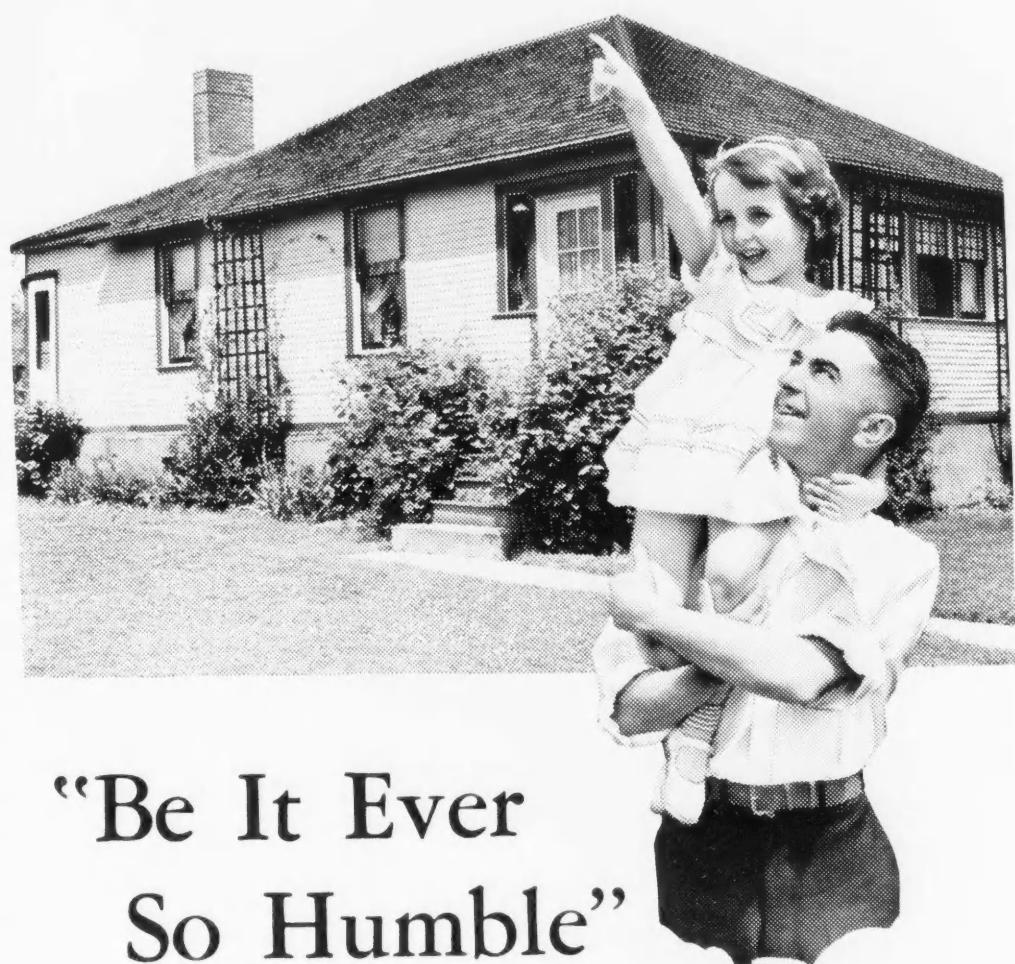
Like every other province the cost of government in Manitoba is away beyond ability to pay, particularly when the payment is thrown so unjustly on towns and cities. Mr. Willis is moving in the right direction by promising a "new deal" for the urban taxpayers. More power to him. Now

the CCF, on L.L.P., and their followers of a socialist state (planned and regimented by a dozen or so of their inner officials) have not made any impressive progress in Manitoba, outside of Winnipeg. There are too many agrarian voters who still feel they are capable of handling their own business much better than amateur book theorists of the kind referred to by Lord Macaulay. They have never become convinced that these Utopian leaders are wholly unselfish in their chatter about production for use and not for profit. When their big provincial chief is not satisfied with one high salaried job but wants two public positions in these times, farmers have every reason to doubt. Such human weaknesses are not confined to capitalists.

The prairie farmers have been even less impressed with the shafting and peculiar doctrines preached by Communists, so they may safely be left out of the reckoning. Aside from the foreign section in Winnipeg, their influence is all out of proportion to the noisy effusions of a few would-be leaders.

TO WHAT extent Manitoba electors will be carried away with the latest prairie blab-blaba group, posing as Social Creditors, remains to be seen. Candidates will appeal to support in several constituencies. Whether they represent the frothy ranting of Aberhartism or the dogmatism of Founder Douglas (who now ridiculous amateurish antics of his Alberta disciples is not clear. Since being elected to cure a sick patient, Mr. Aberhart and his "economic" assistants have developed a queer number-jumbo of religion and quack economics. After one year they have at least proved that their bombastic oratorical chatter has no relation to sound business ethics or common sense. Their efforts at showmanship would be humorous were results not fraught with so much tragedy.

Having read of Alberta's latest political extravaganza for twelve months, we doubt if their show will make much of a hit in Manitoba. The public can stand just so much. Since Mr. Aberhart has announced to the world that his government cannot afford to pay the contracted interest on their bonds—and his phoney money has not made a hit, even



## "Be It Ever So Humble"

IT is to the "humble homes" of Canada that the great majority of Life Insurance payments find their way.

Many such homes today would lack the necessities of life—were it not for the "little savings" which thrifty parents have set aside periodically in Life Insurance.

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In your own community, as well as in hundreds of cities and towns across Canada, "little savings" in Life Insurance are doing "big jobs". During the past six years, policy-holders and beneficiaries in Canada have received, daily, half a million dollars from Life Insurance.

"Be it ever so humble"—there's no home which cannot have the much-needed protection of Life Insurance.

## Life Insurance



L-96X

hope of securing the promised twenty-five dollars per month appears to have become another elusive prairie mirage. That was the appealing charm about Social Credit.

EX-JUDGE STUBBS promises to enliven election proceedings as an independent candidate. If so, there will be some fireworks. When retired from the county court bench, after a sensational and hectic investigation, he contested a Saskatchewan by-election as a CCF Socialistic candidate. Once defeated he appeared to gradually fade out of official CCF favor, probably through fear of a dangerous oratorical rival to the chief of the inner circles which have long controlled the machine in Manitoba.

There will be general regret over the decision of Dr. W. Sanford Evans to retire, not merely as a charming

and gifted leader of the Conservative party, but as a member of the Legislature. During the last election he polled the largest vote of any candidate in Winnipeg's history. He was a debater whose judgments on public issues were always a source of inspiration. He may have been too frank, honest and idealistic to be a good modern politician, but the legislature is losing the nearest approach to a real statesman Manitoba has had for many years.

Grandpappy Morgan, a hill-billy of the Ozarks, had wandered off into the woods and failed to return for supper, so young Tolliver was sent to look for him. He found him standing in the bushes.

"Gettin' dark, Grandpap," the tot ventured.

"Yep."

"Supertime, Grandpap."

"Yep."

"Ain't ye hungry?"

"Yep."

"Wal, ain't ye comin' home?"

"None."

"Why ain't ye?"

"Can't."

"Why can't ye?"

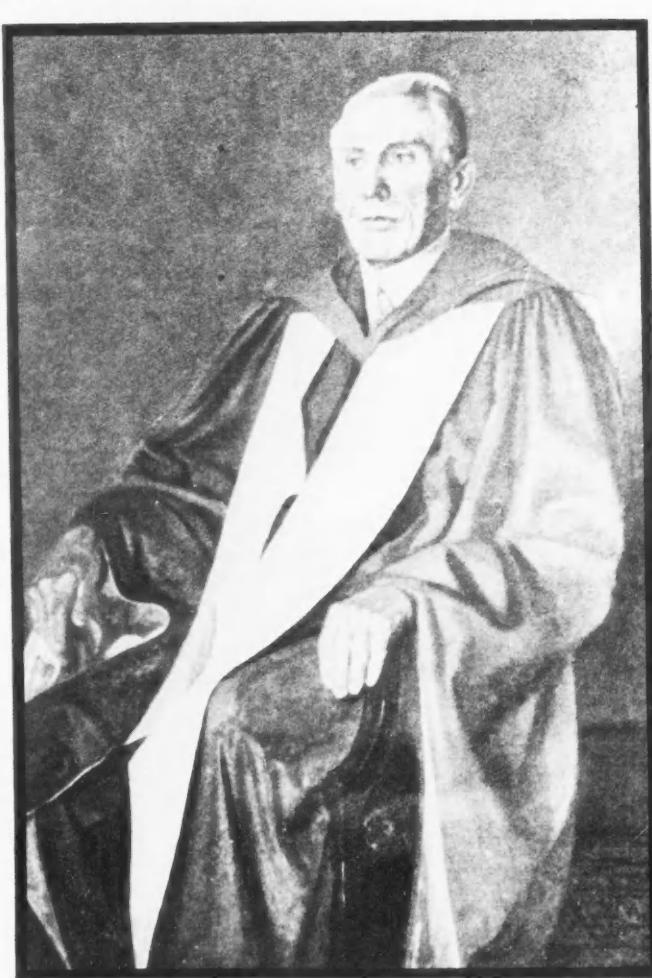
"Standin' in a bear trap," Grandpap.

He took her in his arms.

"Oh, darling," he murmured; "I love you so. Please say you'll be mine. I'm not rich like Percival Brown. I haven't a car, or a fine house, or a well-stocked cellar, but, darling, I love you, and I can not live without you."

Two soft arms stole around his neck, and two ruby lips whispered in his ear.

"And I love you, too, darling, but—Where is this man Brown?" *Boston Herald*



REV. JOHN HENRY RIDDELL, President of Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man., from a portrait by W. J. Phillips, R.C.A. Dr. Riddell was educated at Toronto University and went to the West in 1890; he has been Principal of Wesley since 1917, and was Classics Professor there twenty years before that.

# HOW THE C.I.D. WORKS

BY MARGARET PROTHERO

Miss Prothero is the author of "The History of the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland Yard," and is the daughter of a well-known Scotland Yard officer. This is her second article in this series on the British organization for the repression of crime.

THE whole of Britain has been stirred by the recent increase in crime. There have been constant raids on the shops and windows of furriers and jewellers by motor bandits. The Post Office has had many mailbags stolen. These crimes alone are quite alarming, but they become insignificant when compared with the "holding-up" of bank clerks, which has often ended in a tragedy. In America the use of firearms by criminals is quite common, and one can only suppose that the British criminal class has been influenced by the knowledge of what is happening over there. There has also been a considerable increase in the number of murders committed, the outstanding feature of which is that in nearly every case the victim has been a woman or a young girl.

Naturally in such a state of affairs attention becomes focussed on the Criminal Investigation Department (or the C.I.D. as it is commonly called), whose function it is to solve these crimes and bring the culprit before the Court.

THIS very important department has only been in existence since 1842, when it began in a very small way. Its importance was not recognised until 1877, when it was considerably enlarged and properly organised. In 1884 as part of the Metropolitan Police Headquarters it was housed at Scotland Yard, then newly built. Nowadays C.I.D. and Scotland Yard are synonymous terms.

Since then there have been many additions and alterations, chief of which are, perhaps, the introduction of the Finger Print System in 1901 by Sir Edward Henry and the formation of the Flying Squad of more recent years with the use of wireless which is equipped on the Squad lorries.

THE C.I.D. to-day is split into six branches. First, there is the Central Office, which is the general office and the most important. Working in conjunction with the Central Office is the Flying Squad, detectives attached to a fleet of cars which are driven about the streets of London for the purpose of detecting motor bandits and other suspicious characters, and who are kept in contact with Scotland Yard by means of wireless messages.

Then there is the Special Branch, which, as its name implies, only deals with crime of a special nature. It came into being during the Fenian activities of the last century. The work of the Branch is chiefly in connection with political agitators and enquiries about aliens. Detectives are also detailed to guard important Cabinet Ministers.

THE three other departments are more technical and are run by experts. The Finger Print Bureau contains the records of all persons, convicted of a criminal offence, who have been in prison. These records are filed in such a way that if a finger print is brought in, the corresponding record (if there is) can be produced in a few minutes.

The Criminal Record Office is a similar Department, but the records are filed in different ways, under names, aliases, class of criminal, and method of working. It is a curious fact that burglars and housebreakers each have their special eccentricities in the way they tackle a "job." Some steal only certain things, others take everything. Some break windows, others force doors. All these differences classify the criminals and are of assistance in the search, narrowing the field considerably.

Finally there is the Photographic Department, which helps the Finger Print Department by making enlargements of smudged finger prints. Photographs of places and objects connected

with a crime are taken for use in Court.

The C.I.D. is not confined to Scotland Yard, however. The detective force is spread all over London. Detectives are attached to each division. Co-operation is maintained by the bulletins which are issued two or three times daily from Scotland Yard, which keep all the detectives informed of the crimes that have been reported during the day. The detectives likewise send in reports through their superior officers, giving the results of their inquiries.

Startlingly different modes of life are presented by the various divisions. Some are in poor neighborhoods, abounding in slum areas, and consequently the homes of low-class thieves and ruffians. Others are in better class residential neighborhoods, where burglary and housebreaking are the most usual crimes. Other divisions run along by the River where there are docks. Sailors of all nationalities loaf about the streets waiting for their ships to sail. Limehouse is such a place and has the complication of colored people, mostly Chinese, who have brought the vice of opium smoking to this country.

IN CONTRAST there is the West End, with its large stores, smart restaurants and hotels. There is little Italy it has been called, and finally there is Suburbia with its trim houses and pleasant gardens, some parts of which touch the fringe of the country, spreading into fields and winding lanes, crossed by wide by-passes.

From this can be gathered the scope of work which may come the

way of a detective, for it is the practice to transfer detectives from one district to another. It is very seldom that a detective spends all his life in any one particular division.

Naturally some become more specialized than others. It may be a detective is particularly adapted for a certain type of work. For instance among the detectives engaged on the trafficking of drugs is a man who is very Oriental in appearance. Without any make-up or disguise, he is able to pass among the Chinese and Japanese and be inconspicuous.

THE detectives are divided into ranks ranging from Constable to Superintendent. Promotion in the first place depends on the passing of certain qualifying examinations, but after a certain rank has been reached promotion depends on the recommendation of superior officers.

The rank of Chief Inspector is the most coveted. It is indeed the most glorious. A Chief Inspector finds his name frequently in the newspapers, and at times he is almost a hero to the public.

The Chief Inspectors are men of experience, and it falls on them to solve the large crimes involving more than one division. The Provinces frequently seek their aid in connection with murder mysteries. When this happens one of the Chief Inspectors goes to the place where the crime was committed and directs the investigation.

When a murder has been committed in London, however, the Superintendent of the particular division in which it occurred directs the inquiries.

## THE RADIO DIARY

BY CLARISSA DUFF

MONDAY: Have never acquired the habit of turning on the radio in the morning before breakfast and leaving it to pour out a mélange of music, advertising and dramatic sketches while the members of the household go about their own affairs without paying the least attention to it. In fact so seldom listen during the day except to a few favorite programs that whenever some feature is to be on the air consider it necessary to write myself a note the night before reminding me to turn on the radio at a certain hour. This memorandum is then put in a conspicuous place where I hope my eyes will fall on it before the broadcast in question is over.

Having often read "Breakfast Club"

in the list of programs in the morning paper decided last week to find out about it. After forgetting twice, printed in large letters: "Radio, nine o'clock," and propped it against a vase filled with sweet peas. The next morning triumphantly tuned in to Breakfast Club. Discovered that it has nothing to do with breakfast or clubs either, but is an hour of jazz and popular songs interspersed with conversation. Cannot see that this feature, which is on an American network, has more entertainment value than similar hours which from time to time have been produced in broadcasting studios of local radio stations. Suggest that these might be revived, and an opportunity given young people who are trying to storm the fortress of radio in Canada. These somewhat go-as-you-please morning programs should be an excellent training school in which artists may gain experience in microphone technique.

TUESDAY: Long ago formed the

habit of listening to luncheon music played by Rex Battle's Orchestra. Am particularly interested in this broadcast on Mondays when Mr. Battle gives his solo performance. Was pleased to find out that Mr. Battle's playing a while ago of the Grieg Concerto in its entirety was greeted with hearty approval by listeners. Incidentally this broadcast six days a



IN CHARGE: Sir Philip Woolcot Game, Commissioner of Metropolitan Police, photographed on the steps of his office building at Scotland Yard. Supervision of this famous detective force is now part of his duties.

work, but fortunately the station that broadcasts the "Prom" is the most powerful in Canada and serves a large area. Perhaps next summer the sponsors will decide to send this program from Halifax to Vancouver.

FRIDAY: Had dinner last evening with Uncle Timothy, who is sailing next week for England and already wondering if it wouldn't be much easier to stay at home! With a twinkle in his eyes my learned relative handed me a sheet of paper on which he had written in his small, scholarly hand, "a few fugitive thoughts concerning radio programs." As the news commentators say "We quote":

"An old timer expressed his admiration for a very fine orchestra out by the sounding sea. Having changed its venue has also altered its character and now comes over the radio with what seemed to him to be the interference of the initial notes of young roosters on a nearby chicken ranch. It was explained to this elderly son of long ago that these foreign sounds were part of the music and came from costly instruments called saxophones. The ancient one's reply was, 'I suppose it is like drinking a cocktail, very tolerable when you have once got the taste!'"



## Summer Bachelors

YOU see more than the ordinary number of unattached males prowling the streets these fine evenings . . . Or wandering in and out of theatres and restaurants . . . It is not true that these creatures have no homes . . . Nor are they fugitives from justice . . . Merely summer bachelors who don't know what to do with themselves . . . Sooner or later, they'll discover the proper antidote . . . Namely, a comfortable leather arm chair and the soothing influence of a fragrant Havana Bachelor cigar . . . Yes, summer bachelors and Bachelor cigars ought to get together.

"IT'S GOOD TO GET BACK TO A 10c CIGAR"

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FOR ATLANTIC SERVICE. One of the new Empire Flying Boats, photographed on the slip at Rochester, England. These new planes are to be used for the establishment of an air-mail service between Great Britain and Canada.



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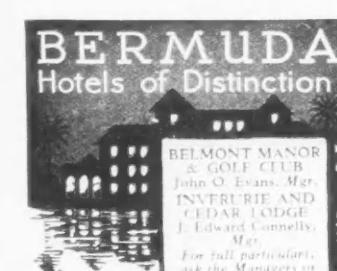
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## SATURDAY NIGHT

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# THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

### CIVIL WAR GEORGIA BELLE

"Gone With the Wind," by Margaret Mitchell. Toronto, Macmillan, 1037 pages. \$3.00.

BY W. S. MILNE

THE first thing one notes about this American Civil War novel is its length, which rivals that of "Anthony Adverse." Then, as one begins to read, one is struck by the unobtrusively adequate style and grace of it. It tells a straightforward story, colorful, varied in incident, presented by clearly-drawn characters, in whose doings one is interested because one is interested in them. Although the theme of the novel is the effect of the Civil War on the old Southern civilization, only so much of the war is given as would impinge on the lives of the characters, the chief of which are the women who stay at home. The Ku Klux Klan is not allowed to take the heroic place that Dixon and Griffith gave it in "The Birth of a Nation," and indeed is made to appear futile and dangerous gesture, damaging the cause it was trying to aid. The author is southern in her sympathies, throughout, particularly when dealing with the period of reconstruction, which, with its carpet-baggers, scalawags, and Freedman's Bureau, its martial law, its disfranchisement of all who had borne arms in the Confederate cause, is not an episode that good Americans can wish to dwell upon. However, in dealing with the pre-war plantation aristocracy, Miss Mitchell is not sparing of criticism. The lazy superiority of the Southerner, his ignorance, his pride, his quarrelsome ways, are all in evidence. There is no coronach for a departed age. The wind has blown over it, and it is gone, and its place knows it no more. But that is because it was an anachronism, although a lovely and gracious one. What the author takes issue on is the nature of its going.

It would be wrong to think of this absorbing novel as a Civil War history in spite of its concern with the splendid causes and effects of that conflict. The main preoccupation of "Gone With the Wind" is with the telling of a story, and because I believe that telling a story is the first business of a novel, I believe that "Gone With the Wind" is a very good novel indeed. It carries the interest of the reader to the end in a way that "Anthony Adverse" did not in spite of the fact that A.A. had the advantage of diversified scenes and sensational happenings. The chronicle of Anthony was composed of a series of episodes strung on a thread of continuity, with very little connection other than a chronological one. Miss Mitchell's novel, however, is忠于 the law of cause and effect, and her first cause is character. Episodes open out into episode and each has in it the germ of its successor. To change the metaphor, one never finds oneself in a blind alley; there is always an unexpected turning and fresh opportunities to be seized. Particularly noticeable is this towards the end of the book, where the author rejects several episodes which seem to have in them the seed of might. In order to prolong the story to the point where the end seems inevitable and final.

Justice is another characteristic of the story. It is neither the wild justice of "Anthony," nor the artificial and haphazard "poetic justice" of the best seller, but a justice that gives the feeling that Scarlett had arrived at a place to which her own character had bought her ticket.

Scarlett is the heroine of the story. American reviewers have compared her to Becky Sharp. But Priscilla's heroine was much more honest with herself and much more self-reliant. They are alike in their unscrupulousness, their charm, and their pluck. If Scarlett is Becky, then, of course, Melanie is Amelia, but a more positive, less milk-and-water Amelia. Such comparisons are very misleading, however. Scarlett O'Hara and Melanie Wilkes have enough vitality to stand on their own feet. Scarlett's offspring of Irish-on-



MARGARET MITCHELL  
Author of "Gone With the Wind".

the-make wedded to southern aristocracy, in the opening chapters before the war, a heartless and spoilt coquette. The man she is in love with marries the gentle Melanie, and Scarlett in pique throws herself at the head of Melanie's brother. Both the young men go off to the war, and Scarlett leaves the plantation of Tara to live with Melanie in Atlanta. She is soon widowed. Her experiences in Atlanta during Sherman's march and the sieges escape, the salvaging of Tara, her two subsequent marriages, her commercial career, her relations to Rhett Butler, form an absorbing tale. The horrors of the siege, and the starvation days at Tara that followed, change Scarlett from a belle to a woman with an obsession, never to be poor again. Her character is complex and somewhat irritating. There are times when one admires her wholeheartedly, and times when one scarcely has any patience with her. In some respects she is unbelievably stupid and incredibly insensitive to the reactions of others. The long series of misunderstandings between her and Rhett Butler, and her utilizing of the charming and completely ineffectual Ashley are examples of this. Rhett Butler is next in importance to Scarlett, black sheep of southern family, scalawag, he is the one man who sees Scarlett clearly. In the earlier episodes of the story, he is a sort of conventional dark-dyed villain, but he develops a third dimension as the tale proceeds. There is a sort of Shavian quality about Rhett's interpretation of men and events.

Other excellences of this excellent novel are its handling of minor characters, too plentiful for reference here, and its robust sense of humor, particularly noticeable in the episode of Belle Watling's alibi for the Klansmen. The negroes furnish a good deal of fun, and much capital is made out of the Yankees' ignorance of actual conditions in the South. Altogether, "Gone With the Wind" is a very sound piece of work, and worthy of note as an historical canvas, as a study of a fascinating and complex character, or as a first-rate and absorbing yarn. It cannot fail to get in the movies, and when it does, it will be interesting to see whether Scarlett or Rhett is made the star part.

### WOMAN REVOLUTIONARY

"Summer Will Show," by Sylva Townsend Warner. Toronto, Macmillan, 421 pages. \$2.50.

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

OF ALL the remarkable women of letters writing in England today no one is quite so successful as Sylva Townsend Warner in blending the actual and the unreal, the observed and the fantastic. In her former novels, "Lolly Willowes" and "Mr. Fortune's Maggot," Miss Warner dealt openly in fantasy. Her latest work,

### THE CRIME CALENDAR

BY J. V. McAREE

WHILE there are better ways of getting an all-round education than by reading detective stories out of a series of general information has been apparently increased by our addiction to this delectable department of literature. For instance in the two latest issues from the American Crime Club "A Frame For Murder" by Kisko Mechem (Doubleday, Doran, \$2.25) and "The Death Angel" by Clegg B. Clason (Doubleday, Doran, \$2.25). We glean from the former some interesting information about oil wells and from the latter an encyclopedic knowledge on the subject of poisonous fungi, mathematical probabilities, and lifelines. It is unfortunately true that in many detective stories all we have to do to get along is some little rule of thumb facts. That is not the case with either of the books under notice for they are both well worth reading. Kisko Mechem is a new author, so to speak, our own literary selves, and illustrates one of our strongly held convictions, namely, that a good detective story does not need to be strikingly original. The contrary view when put into effect by authors explains why so many of them fail. In "A Frame For Murder" the disposal of the body after the murder is original, perhaps, but otherwise the book is written to the conventional pattern of the brilliant amateur detective, the rather stupid but overawed district attorney and the faithful chronicler who is a newspaper make. It strikes us that this book draws some of its inspiration from the current political situation in the United States. The scene is Kansas

"Summer Will Show," is the story of the making of a woman revolutionary, and in it the novelist takes more serious and immediate ground. But her brilliant and willful imagination still makes its own terms with her material. And the relationship between the English Sophia Willoughby and the Jewish Minna Lemuel seems scarcely less exciting and strange than the adventures of Lolly Willowes and the gamekeeper Lucifer, Prince of Darkness.

Sophia Willoughby was a product of Eighteenth Century rationalism, a vigorous, arrogant, possessive woman, living unquestioningly by the rules of the squireship into which she was born. An heiress with an adequate living, she had disdained her philandering husband Frederick with as little emotion as she might have felt in dismissing an unsatisfactory domestic. Her devotion, intense and exacting, was all for her two children, Dunstan and Augusta.

Destiny deprived her of her children, almost at a single blow. They died, swiftly and horribly, of small-pox and Sophia was left resourceless and agonized by her empty estate and meaningless future. Her first thought was that she must have more children and she set off to find Frederick, who was living rather notoriously in Paris with his mistress, a Jewish revolutionary. When she found them it was to discover that the meaning of her further existence lay not with Frederick but with Minna. She fell instantly under Minna's enchantment and everything that had made up her conventional English past closed behind her as completely as though she had died.

The conversion was literally mortal. The English Sophia, proud, orderly, icy and exacting, vanished. The changeling who took her place was a new creature, ardent and thirtless, unscrupulous and magnanimous. She pawned her belongings, sang on street-corners, collected scrap-iron to be melted into bullets for the revolutionaries, fished coppers out of church boxes for her needs. The weakness of the novel in fact lies in the arbitrary completeness of the change. Conversion is never absolute, the old pattern must always persist, faintly traceable under the new. And in "Summer Will Show" there is evidence that the novelist has mislaid the original conception completely.

Of the English Sophia she writes:

"As she looked back from the wagonette... the sense of doom and predestination which had all the journey long rested so leaden upon her sharpened suddenly into the thought: The child will die there, I shall never see him again... She could not for the life of her have turned back then to rescue him, so deeply had the illusion of pupility and fate enforced itself upon her."

Later in the story, Minna says to Sophia:

"A misgiving, Sophia. An intuition, a feeling that there is something we shall have to regret. Do you never have such feelings?"

"Often. Constantly. But I have never found them come to anything."

"She knew she was lying. She had never known an intuition in her life, blundering unawares from one mischance to another."

Discrepancies such as this go far to destroy the validity of a character, even a character twice-born. And for this reason one can form no conception of the future of Sophia when the novel ends with the death of Minna at the barricades. When a character is powerfully and consistently realized it is possible to plot the upward or descending graph of his life beyond the limits set by the novelist. But Sophia at the end remains incautious and unpredictable, a problem-character abandoned finally even by her author.

Though "Summer Will Show" opens with recollections of the Duke of Wellington and closes with the Paris Revolution of 1848, it is actually, especially in the latter half, a contemporary novel. The idiom of social revolution makes it easy to translate the action from the nineteenth to the twentieth century. The writing itself has the wit and distinction that have always made Sylva Townsend Warner's prose a delight. Though it is more vigorous in tone than in her previous novels, to meet the demands of her heavier material, it retains all its subtle edge of malice, its irony, the country-bred perception, as quick and minute as a bird's. "Summer Will Show" can hardly be said to line Miss Warner up handily on the proletarian side, it is too elegant in tone, too equitably ironic in its point of view. But it does indicate that the author, though detached, is far from absurd, that she is absorbed in the present-day spectacle of grievance and chaos, even though she describes it in terms of the past.

### FRANCE TODAY

"France Today and the People's Front," by Maurice Thorez. London, Victor Gollancz, Toronto, Ryerson Press, \$1.50.

BY C. E. SILCOX

THE volumes published during the past few years by Gollancz, Ltd., have certainly shed great light on vital social and economic problems, and "France Today" is no exception. The eyes of the world are on France where the People's Front triumphed in the recent elections. France has swung to the left, and Leon Blum, the Premier, is supposed to be planning the end of the power of the "two hundred" families which control the economic life of France.

This book gives us a clue to the inner trend of the events which led up to the present situation. Although it is written by the General Secretary of the French Communist Party and is obviously partisan, the story of the efforts to establish the unity of the Communist and Socialist groups in the fight against Fascism is told with great clarity. The book is highly illuminating.

The Communist party seems to

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### LITERARY ESSAYS

"The White Savannahs," by W. E. Collin. Toronto, Macmillan. \$2.50.

BY L. A. MACKAY

"The White Savannahs" is not, as the title might lead the timorous fear, another Great Canadian Novel, but a critical work of high importance. Canadian literature, notoriously weak in this useful branch of letters, is based on Marx and Engels, enriched by the further teachings of Lenin and Stalin's party discipline. All proposals at counter-revolution are sneered at by M. Thorez as futile and hopeless.

The book must have been completed in the early months of this year and before the last elections, and if the unity obtained was secured on the minimum terms laid down by the Communists, their frame is in for some stormy days. The Franco-Russian alliance will be strengthened; rule by soviets may be instituted; the Bank of France nationalized; strong support for the League of Nations, sanctions and all, will be demanded by France as a means of checking Italy and Germany, thus giving the League a distinctly red color; perhaps, moral support may be furnished the German communists, now silenced; blood may flow freely in the streets of Paris. It is perhaps just as well for us to remember that invitations from Communist sources to participate in a *United Front* ultimately involve the acceptance of Communist principles: book, like and sinner. They welcome little socialist fishes in with gently-shining jaws.

Well, what if they do? If all this means an alliance of communist powers like Russia and France (?) against fascist powers like Germany and Italy, how will the British Empire jump? And if the British people decide to back the Franco-Russian alliance, what will we in Canada do, poor things?

Someone has recently stated that Canada would be well advised to adopt a "sophomore" foreign policy, i.e., find a large hole, crawl into it and stay there until the air clears. One hesitates to urge an isolationist policy, since it suggests selfishness and irresponsibility, but when the option is to choose between these two ways, neither of which is acceptable, what other course is possible than to wash one's hands of the whole affair with the nonchalance of Pontius Pilate, or like the priest and the Levite, to pass by on the other side?

In discussions of poetry, the word "modern" is either too vague to be of much use, or a fighting word, often the father of distracting irrelevances. Mr. Collin does not hesitate to use it as a fighting word. The poetry in which he is particularly interested, is the poetry which is essentially of our time, which could not have been written at any other time. This does not mean a complete break with tradition, but the use and assimilation of previous literature, rather than the imitation of its external form; and an awareness of contemporary interests, rather than a repetition of stock themes. He is looking for poetry of which he can say "No one

### BOOKS RECEIVED

"He Leadeth Me," by Dorothy & Cicely Barker. Toronto, Blackie. \$1.00. A book of Bible stories.

"The Story of Instruction," by Ernest Carroll Moore. Toronto, Macmillan. \$3. A popular account of Greece and Rome.

"The King's Good Servant," by Olive B. White. Toronto, Macmillan. \$2.50. The last six years of Sir Thomas More's life.

else has said this quite so well" and in Pratt, Livesey, Kennedy, Klein, Scott, and Smith, he believes he has found such poetry. In support of this contention he applies his wide reading and careful study of other literatures to an acute and orderly analysis of the distinctive qualities of these poets, justifying his judgments by copious citations. Citation would in any case have been forced on him, as only the first three of the list have found publication in book form, and only Pratt the general recognition he deserves. It is to be hoped that these scholarly and vigorous studies will not only make the thought and manner of these poets more accessible to their readers, but will help to make their poetry accessible to a larger number of readers.

#### WELL-THRESHED STRAW

"The Story of Scotland Yard," by Sir Basil Thompson, Toronto, Doubleday, Doran and Co., 357 pages and illustrations, \$3.50.

BY J. V. MCAREE

IT IS no doubt because of the great popular vogue of the detective story and the general interest in crimes and mysteries that Sir Basil, who was for years the chief of Scotland Yard, is able to find so little to tell us that we did not know before. Or it may be that the things he and only he could have imparted are confidential, like the mysterious article of common household use that is said to be a deadly poison, leaving no trace, so that those who know what it is know also the danger of telling what they know to ambitious murderers. This is not to say that "The Story of Scotland Yard" is not an extremely interesting informative and authoritative book. It is. It has the interest of any other historical work, and yet it has the tang of the detective story. Those who like detective stories will like it and it will provide them with a sound standard of criticism of the fiction that deals with detectives from the Yard. Incidentally, it would seem to confirm our private opinion that the fictional detective who is most like a real Yard officer is Inspector French, the creation of Freeman Wills Crofts. What will astonish most readers, we think, is the fact that Scotland Yard and our whole police system is so modern. It is hardly more than a century old, and was the creation of Sir Robert Peel. Before his time the police in the cities had been more like watchmen or sheriffs' officers. Many of them were likely to be mistaken for the criminals whom they were supposed to pursue. They were generally inefficient and often corrupt. But the opposition to forming a real police force was tremendous. The English people feared that it would become a kind of militia to deprive them of their rights and spy on their private affairs. In fact, had it not been for the high character and infinite tact of the early commissioners it seems likely that the public in a few years would have insisted upon the abolition of the Metropolitan Police and Scotland Yard. It is a tribute to the sagacity of the leaders and to the honesty and fairness of the rank and file that the English people are now so proud of their police, and will in nine times out of ten lend a hand to the officer making an arrest rather than to the citizen resisting him. Scandals have been few, and with one exception insignificant. Political influence is practically unknown. Even Sir Basil himself was unable to escape the indignity of an arrest after his retirement. According to his own account, and



THE MOST RECENT PORTRAIT of Her Excellency, the Lady Tweedsmuir. —Photo by Karsh, Ottawa.

#### GERMANY SPEAKS

"The Baroness," by Ernst Wiechert; translated from the German by Phyllis and Trevor Blewitt. Toronto, George J. MacLeod, \$2.50.

BY LADY WILLSON

"THE Baroness," Die Majorin—is a grave and beautiful book. Tribute should be paid to the translation, for it is uncommonly well done. The novel is a story of the eastern lands of Germany which during the war were invaded by Russians. The characters are comparatively few: the Baroness, a widow of forty, whose husband, a major, had been killed in France; Jones, one of the men who works on the estate; Michael Fahrenholz, son of the woodcutter; the woodcutter

himself whose three sons had been killed in the war; the servants who gather in the kitchen at night; the pastor and his wife; a schoolmaster and his wife; some village people. The Baroness's son lives in the city. She is alone. Her husband, the major, had been an old man while she was still a girl at school. Her son wears lavender kid gloves; when he visits his mother she has to see that the maids belonging to the household are safe.

The Baroness works hard; she has 5,000 acres of land to oversee and she has the care of all the people on the land. Riding at twilight by the copse of low firs, the Baroness sees the figure of a man approaching, an unknown man crossing the fens where it is not safe to walk. After the last strip of red-gleaming water is passed, he turns and lifts his arms to the sky. It was, the Baroness said, as if he saw God. He approaches where she is and is startled. She perceives that he has been a soldier and takes him home to her house for the night.

This is Michael, the woodcutter's son, who has been supposed to be dead. He had been wounded and taken prisoner, twice he escaped, the second time he had beaten a guard almost to death. He had been sentenced to ten years in prison, then deported and had worked for five years on roadmaking by the edge of the African desert. Michael has wandered on his way home for two years. It is twenty years since he had been in a sense other than a dead man.

"The Baroness" inevitably is a tale of the effects of war on the lives of country people. It is poignant, con-

vincing, quiet with the silence of forests, penetrated with unspoken grief and ceaseless fears. The cruelty of war has seldom been more deeply imagined. Through the pages of the book moves the figure of the Baroness, planning, mothering, curing, a silent woman who suffers herself, is deeply marked by life, strangely influenced by the dead man who has returned. A degree of reconciliation is attained in the end of the story.

Germany speaks, the Germany of country people, of great music and romantic poetry. Ernst Wiechert, the author, was born in the forester's house on the Johannesburg Heath in East Germany. He became a teacher, went to war, returned to teaching and is now an author. "Die Majorin" is his fourth book. It has been translated into seven languages.

"I think," she (the Baroness) said slowly, "that a house that has a mother is not an empty house."

#### THE PLAY'S THE THING

"The Phoenix' Nest," by Elizabeth Jenkins, Toronto, Ryerson, \$2.00.

BY MARIE CHRISTIE

THERE is a delicate, unfashionable flavor about Elizabeth Jenkins' writing that is hard to place. Like old furniture that is too authentically good to be termed merely old-fashioned, but does not quite come under the category of antiques. That it is the work of an artist there can be no doubt at all.

The "Phoenix' Nest" deals with the theatrical world of the 16th Century. Miss Jenkins moves about the streets of Elizabethan London with something of the same assurance that distinguishes Helen Waddell in the dark alleys of the middle ages. Each is at home in the past, each can convey its very atmosphere to the reader. This art is first a matter of assured knowledge, and then a skill in the use of handsome language, simply, surely, without the slightest affectation. There must be no strangings after historical effects, no "Gadzooks," or "Old's bloods," no actual unfamiliarity of phrase to make the modern reader restive, but instead a tranquility of utterance that builds up atmosphere in every paragraph.

You will not read "The Phoenix' Nest" for the sake of its plot, which is indifferent to the point of non-existence. You will read it to feel—not just to learn how the 16th Century dramatists worked, how the theatres were staffed and the plays directed, how the actors lived and what effect they had on the culture of England. You, in doing so, will meet Christopher Marlowe and Francis Kett and as Edward Alleyn, the great actor, and his shy little wife Joan and her sister Bess, around whom the actual story revolves. You will hear the rustle of Queen Elizabeth's jewelled taffetas as she comes to see the play, and see, with Alleyn as he is presented afterwards, the very sparkle of those tired and shrewd green eyes in the high-nosed, pallid face. You may feel at the end of nearly every chapter that the story is getting nowhere. It never does get anywhere. This isn't a story.

This sort of thing, not the ordinary novel, is the expression of Elizabeth Jenkins' art in "The Phoenix' Nest." I am no historian and would scarcely recognize an anachronism if I met it in this period setting. But I am confident there aren't any. No writer



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arly strange-behaving man with an attaché case bearing the Imperial German Eagle, called Gustav Jaeger, or, alternately, Monsieur Redange. And because he was young and unsuspecting, it never struck him to think there might be anything unusual about those people.

As a result, in no time at all he was involved in an embroilment of espionage and counter-espionage; an embroilment that soon landed him in German prison camps as a Military Suspect and which had it not been for the timely advent of the Revolution, would have cost him his life.

If that escape from death's jaws in Berlin had been found in a work of fiction, we would have emulated little Audrey and laughed and laughed and laughed. The amazing luck of the coincidence would have seemed too good to be true. But this is not fiction, it is a great dead stranger and more exciting than fiction could ever be, and the reader can't help telling in real anxiety for Allan Strawbridge's fate, akin to that known by the gallantites in the good old days of melodrama at the Lyceum.

Actually, from a purely literary standpoint, the first part of the book is the best. It is children reminiscence of the cleverest, of the most self-revealing and the most self-containing kind; the kind of thing that Lord Berners knows how to do so well. All in all, "Suspect" is a fascinating product, much more fascinating than Noyes' supercilious "Way of a Transgressor," and that for the good but simple reason that Mr. Strawbridge is a much more interesting personality. He has grown up his attitude to life and to people, is now adult, and he can and does review the past without rancor and without偏見.

Virginia Fauntleroy tells about the two movie actresses who went to the opera. "One actress said to the other: 'If you close your eyes, can't you just imagine you're home at the radio?'" —Sister Skolska, in the *New York Daily News*.

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## THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

### GOOD, BAD, AND INDIFFERENT

LIKE all Director Hitchcock's pictures "Secret Agent" bears the bold Hitchcock signature on every sequence. The Hitchcock method is unmistakable—nothing is wasted, the detail is always shrewdly illustrative, the camera, no matter how widely it travels, is always sharply focussed on the action. Literally, he packs a good story. It is very much as though a good writer of adventure stories were also an assiduous student of Ernest Hemingway.

Literary parallels, however, are rather out of order in Mr. Hitchcock's case as his approach is almost exclusively cinematic. His climaxes are always camera climaxes, his surprises visual surprises, and his dependence on his sound equipment is definitely for effects rather than for dialogue. His pictures are always distinguished without being eccentric, being marked not by their tricks but by their method.

With his equipment and his material he should have made "Secret Agent" quite as outstanding a picture as "The Man Who Knew Too Much" or "The Thirty-Nine Steps." Unfortunately it isn't. Mr. Hitchcock in this case has carried his own method too far, the result being a rather cold and hurried series of visual sequences, with the human characters emerging simply as automata to carry forward the plot.

Like his two preceding successes, "Secret Agent" is a mystery thriller, with a background of European menace. It is a tale of spy activities in the Great War, based on the Ashenden stories by Somerset Maugham. Ashenden (John Gielgud) is sent to Switzerland, accompanied by an efficient wife (Madeleine Carroll), and a professional killer, the Half-Dead Mexican (Peter Lorre), to discover and destroy a German agent. As characterizations all three are failures since they so obviously fall short of both the author's and the director's intentions. John Gielgud's passivity is monotonous rather than admirable. Madeleine Carroll is merely hysterical when she should have been distraught and Peter Lorre whose intradramatic malevolence was so strangely chilling in "The Man Who Knew Too Much" is here simply gibbering to avoid his identity. It is fortunate that Mr. Hitchcock depends so largely on visual illustration for his action, because for all his stretches the dialogue in "Secret Agent" is almost unintelligible. Peter Lorre has glibbed too much, venturing beyond recognition. Madeleine Carroll's hysteria through an entire sequence turns everything she says into hysterical gibberish and does

Gielgud's accent is so stylishly clipped that, with the further muffling of British phlegm, he becomes for considerable intervals practically incomprehensible.

Apart from the fact that the chief characters are neither very likable nor very convincing, "Secret Agent" is an unusually interesting, even brilliant picture. It is clearly Hitchcock, even if it isn't Hitchcock at his best, and there is no mistaking the vigilant and discriminating intelligence behind it. It isn't another "The Man Who Knew Too Much" but it's closer to it than any other director, American or English, could possibly come.

### "HEARTS DIVIDED"

THE movies have us racing these days to keep up with our post-graduate history studies. The Louisianna Purchase and the love affair of Jerome Bonaparte and Betsy Patterson form the basis of "Hearts Divided." It is more or less historical, but try as I would, the sense of the past would not come. It was just Marion Davies and Dick Powell who had got on the historical set by mistake. In all the confusion of mistaken identities it seemed impossible that the heroine shouldn't recognize in her perky tutor not Jerome Bonaparte but her old pal Dick Powell off the Warner lot. The three comedies, Charles Ruggles, Edward Everett Horton and Arthur Treacher, far from bringing in any comic relief only added to the strain, and the sight of the unhappy trio climbing trees after Marion Davies, coy among the apple blossoms, was enough to baffle any audience with embarrassment.

The only easy moments were those provided by Claude Rains as the Emperor Napoleon. The Emperor in his bath, titillating the Louisiana Purchase was fine. He was fine, too, when he was wheeling Miss Patterson into some back to Baltimore, leaving Jerome and Europe for him to manage. Apart from Claude Rains, however, "Hearts Divided" was just a profounded discomfort in tawdry dress.

At the "Hearts Divided" it was a relief to find Joe E. Brown east uninventively as usual, as Joe E. Brown. He is a tractor salesman and demonstrator in "Earthworm Tractormen" and the comedy consists largely in the completeness with which he reduces everything in sight to flatness and weariness. Nothing could be sadder or more violent and nothing could be more totally expected. It's a comfort to think that Warner Brothers with all their passion for experimentation will never cast Joe E. Brown as one of the significant figures of history.



NORMA SHEARER AND LESLIE HOWARD as they appear in their new film, "Romeo and Juliet."

Greenwell did the minor parts for Bass Judas, Peter Pilate, and Caiaphas. Miss Muriel Dickson, one of the former soloists with the D'Oyly Carte Company, did the soprano work and Miss Rose Bampton the contralto. Mr. Nicholas Massue was the tenor.

Mr. Pelletier gave the work reverent handling. Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon tradition was not always followed; it is true, but where the Latin emerged, it proved a telling contrast. The orchestral forces measured up remarkably in all departments, but special attention must be drawn to the French horn player for the impeccable performance of his intricate part.

There was for example the exquisite violin-playing in the obligato to the contralto solo, "Have Mercy, Lord." Special reference must be made to the playing of the oboes, which was an outstanding feature of the evening.

The viola da gamba obligato to the bass solo "Kommt susses Kreuz" was a theme of beauty.

terrific urge and dynamic force of the interpretation. It swept on to the choral ending with an amazing sense of inevitability, and the choir plunged into their part with a verve that was electrifying. Though singing in a foreign tongue, they were astonishingly clear in enunciation, and displayed singular elasticity. Mr. Goulet is to be congratulated on his splendid training. The orchestral forces measured up remarkably in all departments, but special attention must be drawn to the French horn player for the impeccable performance of his intricate part.

The hope is being expressed that the event be made an annual one. That it will call for a renewal of effort on the part of the committee is understood, but with such an indefatigable worker as Mme. Athanase David, for example, a crescendo of interest is assured.

## BACH-BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL

BY GEORGE M. BREWER

THE recently organized "Les Concerts Symphoniques de Montréal" included its first season with a Bach-Beethoven Festival conducted on a stage and in a manner hitherto unattempted in Montreal if not in Canada. The result was an effort of exceptional merit. The outstanding feature in the Festival was undoubtedly that of Wilfrid Pelletier, who planned it and carried it through with such success. His musical training, his infinite enthusiasm and above all his willing personality finished inside all pictures and practically made the Festival. He will be remembered as a young Montrealer who, in spite of various difficulties, conducted at the Metropolitan Opera House of New York, energies to make periodic visits to his home city and with enthusiasm and unshaken energy, devotes himself to musical efforts for the benefit of the community.

Mr. Pelletier's forces were thoroughly representative of the two nationalities that go in the making of Montreal. In this lies his strength and the thought very naturally arises "How long it had found the man who can bring the two races to work in one unit?" The Festival would seem to indicate that we have.

THE place selected was the Chapel of the College of Saint-Louis. This building was once the Chapel of St. Augustin and St. Paul which stood on Dorchester Street. Well built in the college some years ago, it stands across the handsome buildings that flank the cathedral of St. James. It is indeed an ideal place to which to order the masterpieces of the two

giants whose compositions made up the program. It might truthfully be said that an atmosphere was evoked that corresponded to the best that can be found in Europe. Salzburg, Munich, or Bayreuth, for example.

Groups met on the College grounds before the performance started, and lengthy intervals between sessions contributed to the festinating spirit that was abroad. A trombone choir under the direction of Eugène Chartrand played German chorales from the heights of the building, thus attuning one to the music about to be heard.

The first evening Monday, June 15, was devoted to Bach's St. Matthew Passion in the version in use at St. Paul's Cathedral, London. Those who come weeks before had listened to the rendition of this work by the Cathedral Singers under the direction of Dr. Alfred E. Whitehead, in Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, knew what to expect. To those who had not this experience, the fine shading of the chorales and the sublime grandeur of the solo choruses as rendered by these singers must indeed have come as a revelation. The accompaniment was rendered by the orchestra of "Les Concerts Symphoniques" supplemented by harpsichord and organ, the latter under the skillful hands of that brilliant young Montreal musician, Graham George, who recently received his law degree from the University of Toronto.

THE soloists were from New York and proved a capable and artistic group. Mr. Joseph Bentonioli sang the part of the Evangelist with understanding and commendable restraint. Mr. George Bentonioli assumed the role of Jesus with dignity. Mr. George

and Miss Bentonioli did some beautiful singing in the "Benedictus" from the Mass; and Miss Bampton rendered the "Agnus Dei" with retentive tenderness and richness of tone. "Bist du bei mir," sung by Miss Muriel Dickson, gave her every chance to display her splendid artistry.

Two cantatas figured on this first half of the program, one (No. 78) in the form of a duet for soprano and contralto with harpsichord and bass continuo, the harpsichord part being performed by Mr. Pelletier. The other cantata (No. 159) employed all the soloists and introduced the choral body of the evening "Les Disciples de Massenei" under the leadership of Mr. Charles Goulet. This choir performed the difficult task of singing the chorales in English and the choral part of the Beethoven Symphony in German, something which might well be held up to our English choral groups as worthy of imitation.

INTEREST obviously centred on the Beethoven Ninth. There were present some who recalled its first presentation in Montreal in 1897. Mr. Pelletier showed himself to be a careful student of the work, and as it progressed he displayed an unerring hand in the management of his forces. His interpretation was essentially a dramatic one, and it might reasonably be assumed that his views on the work were in accord with those of Wagner, as expressed in his brochure on Beethoven published in 1876. There were moments when the matter of tempo might be open to dispute, but there was no question as to the value of the

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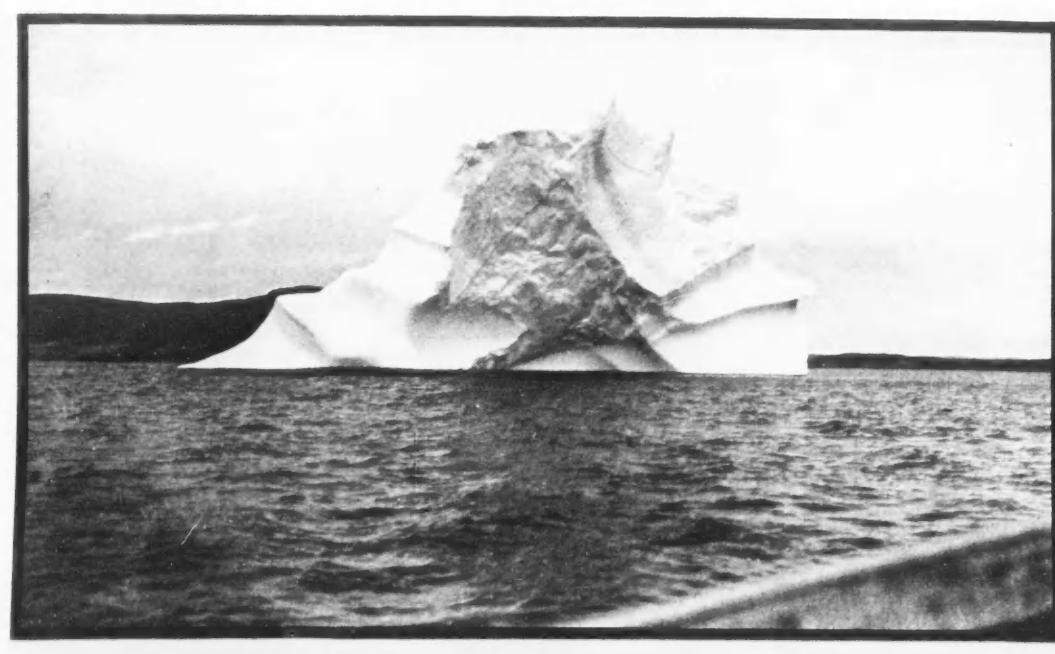
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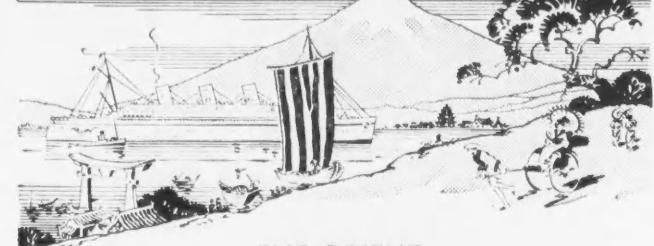
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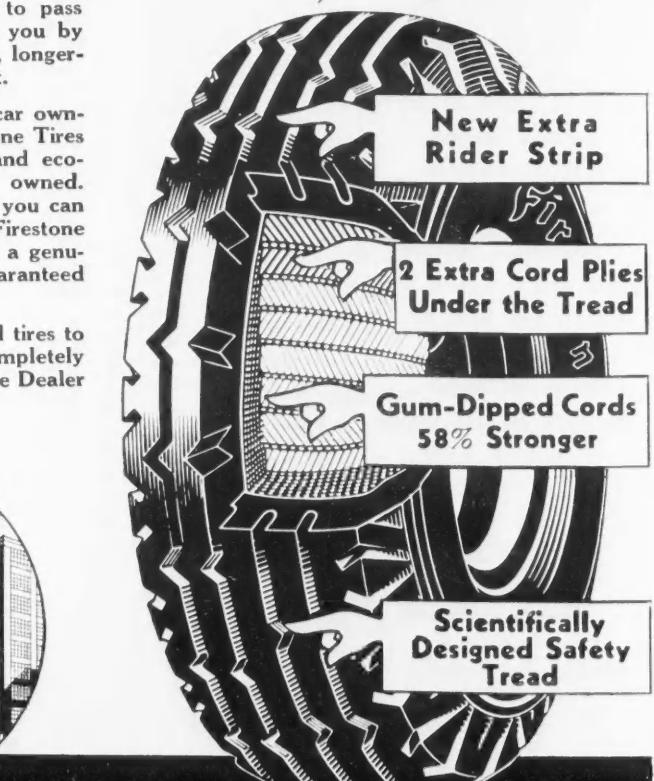
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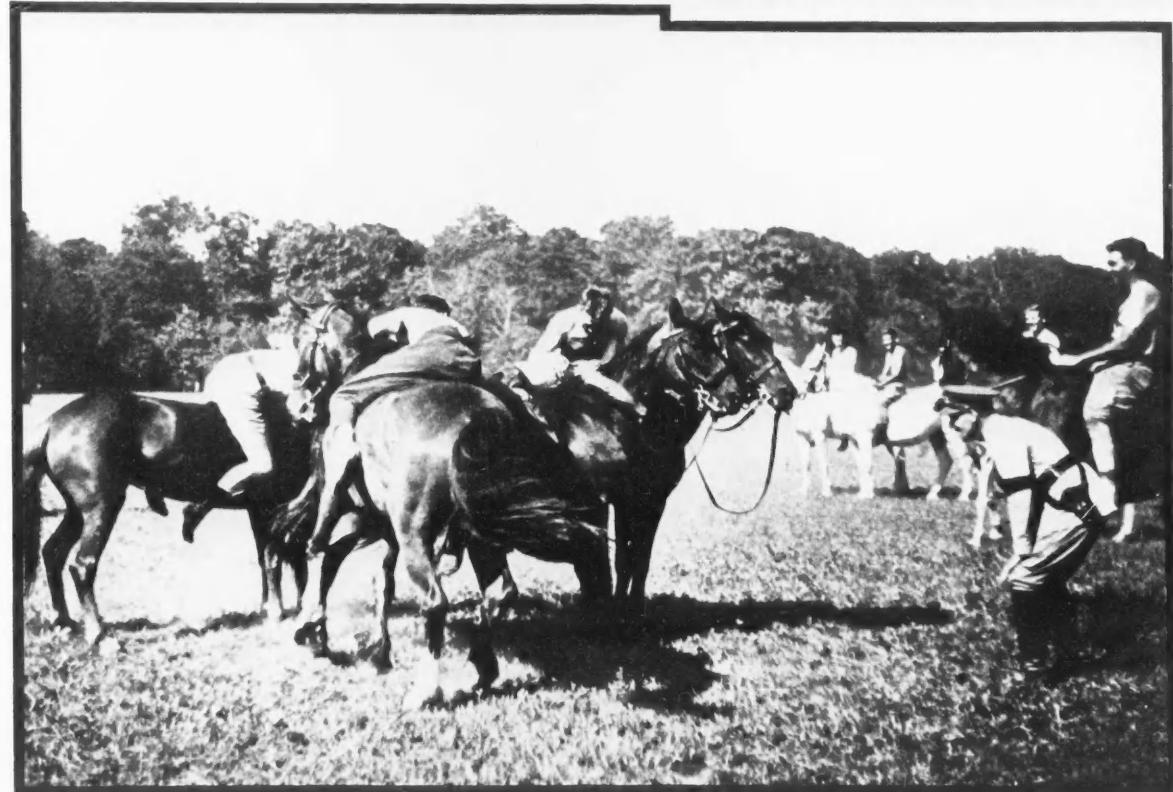
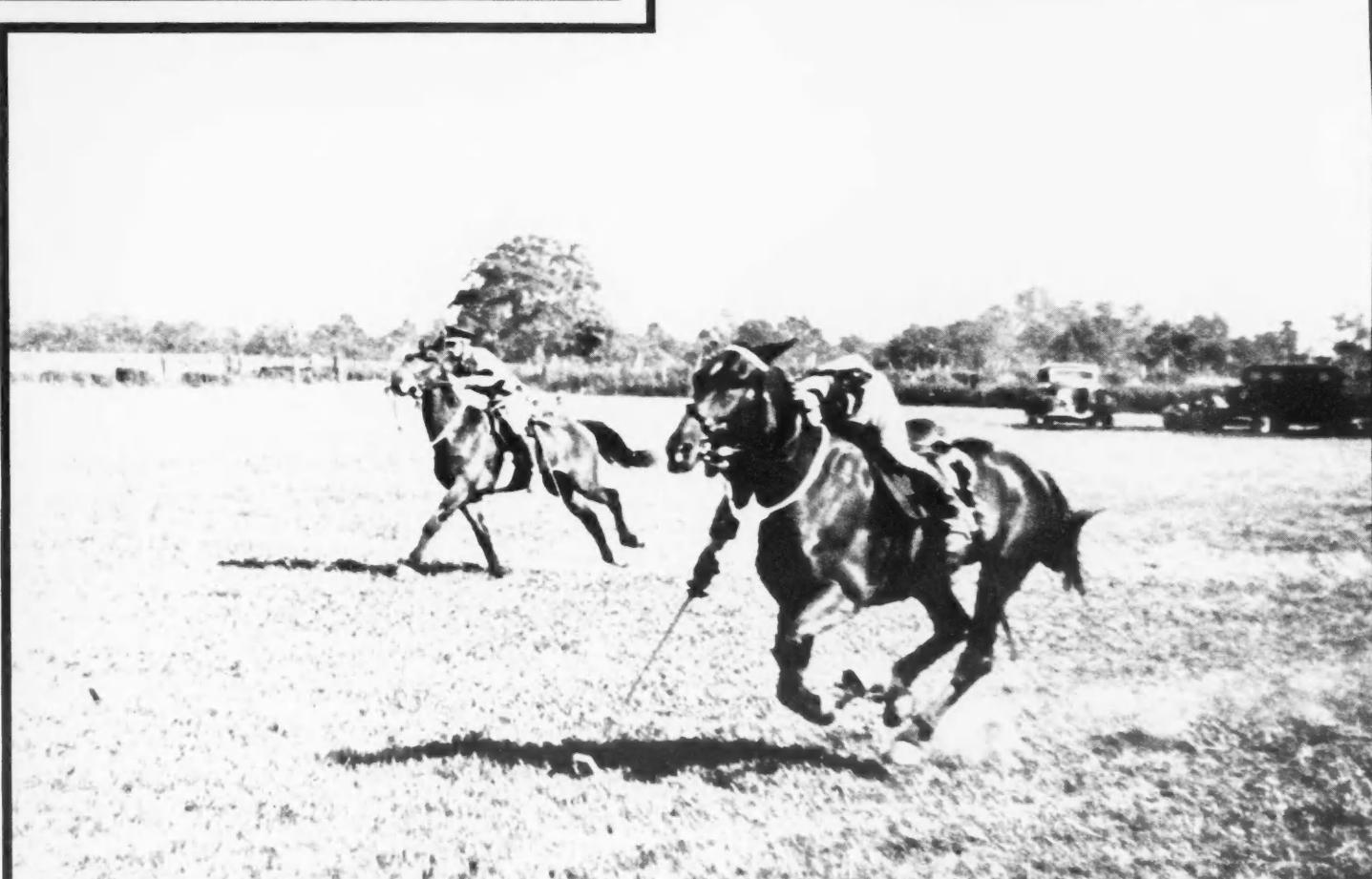
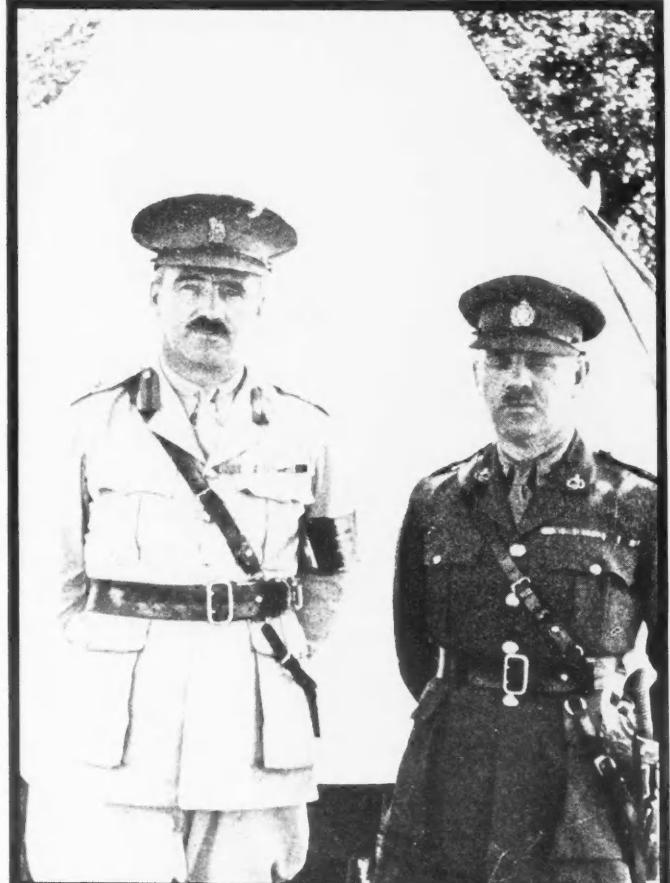
# SECTION II

# SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE • TRAVEL • FASHION • HOMES • LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 25, 1936

## LONDON'S HUSSARS LOOK SMART AT PORT STANLEY



IT WAS the very peak of the hot wave when the First Hussars, London, Ont., found themselves in camp at Port Stanley and were (unofficially) inspected by "Jay" and his camera; and the only really comfortable-looking man in the resulting pictures is the one who is "cleaning harness" in TOP RIGHT. TOP LEFT is "Stand By For Feeding." In the CENTRE LEFT are seen Brigadier J. C. Stewart, D.S.O., the D.O.C. of the London District, with Lieut.-Col. R. Bland Crouch, in command of the Regiment; and in CENTRE RIGHT the camera has caught a perfect hit by one of the two officers engaged in tent-peggng. At BOTTOM, wrestling on horseback, and the trumpeter calling for "Stables." About 150 officers and men were in camp for ten days with over eighty horses—a very creditable turn-out.



# THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

WE usually try to pay a little farewell visit to our doctor before departing for the summer holiday. Not for any medical attention—our blood pressure is much admired—but just because he's an important friend. (We visit our dentist twice a year too, but there's nothing very friendly about that—straight asking for trouble we sometimes think it.)

"How did you take the heat wave?" said the doctor, shoving the cigarettes across the desk.

"Pneumatic, and on the Alkaline Side for the most part," he admitted.

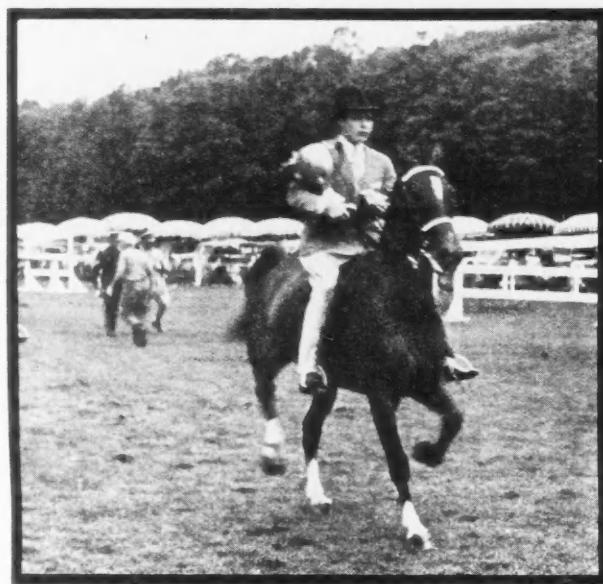
"It's wonderful what the human body will stand," said the doctor thoughtfully.

The past ten days in this country have proved it. In the city, at least, things seemed to go on much as usual. Same hours of work, same number of letters on the mat or one's desk, same indecision over luncheon, same jokes around the water-cooler, same expectation of a cool evening, same disappointment.

Six months ago we were wondering why anybody tries to live in the cold misery of this climate. We have merely exchanged chilblains for Persepiration. It's wonderful what the human body and spirit will stand.

ACR-CONDITIONING accounts for some of the neatest stories of the heat wave.

In the cool washed air—main floor only—or the big store we stopped gratefully to buy a pair of gloves when the thermometer registered 104 outside the door. The pretty girl who waited on us was looking exceptionally perky and we congratulated her. "I kept thinking all last night how dandy it would be to get back to work in the morning," she said cheerfully. "Not," she added truthfully, "that I have any passion for this job."



FRED PORTER, JR., son of R. Fred Porter, of Montreal, on "General" Max, with the coveted golden McLaughlin Challenge trophy in the saddle class for horses ridden and owned by members of the Seigniory Club. He rode with distinction in several classes and in one class rode the horses taking first three ribbons.

"It's cool," said one boy, "but it's cool." "Do you think it's healthy?" we asked, only knowing less than nothing about air-conditioning.

"Indeed I hope so," she said, looking behind her, before pucker-  
ed lips closed.

We stopped behind the counter, did nothing but a short, sharp, flick of the hand to the saleswoman. It contained the smallest, tidiest, freshest glow, and white ribbon that ever left his mother's hands, and inside a pink box, a pink box.

He seemed weak with the heat so I just removed him along my sister's advice and had a diet for him, he gets "Special Wheat" in the morning and cream and milk at night. I bought him a bottle of milk to bathe at the goat farm recently. Later he entered.

We did our own care and seemed quite comfortable and we began to feel as up to par as comfort could be when he slept. He still has the same

NEW LEISURED CLASS

BY MARGARET PENNELL

THE STRIKE has the right idea. Little returns are easily identified with his tax losses or Mr. Public interest, but not only but somehow in the instance. That's how most of us feel.

There is fast coming into being a new leisured class. They own nothing, refuse to do anything, and demand rights equal to those who work for them. Their children's health is broken up, they are seen to have adquate clothing, but the season their rent is paid, their food and fuel provided, the mothers and children of this group are sent away for holidays in supervised and very expensive camps in the summer, and at Christmas they may face better than the people who pay for all this. It must be paid for by someone.

They are the unemployed on relief. Not all we hasten to add, demand these as their rights, but the numbers who do are increasing to a most alarming extent, and nothing very much seems to be being done about it.

IN OUR desire to give everyone, and especially those who cannot pay for it, what we think they should have, we are bending backwards.

A member of a rural school board told us that men on relief in his township refuse work because they say they can do better without work on relief. You say, with reason, why are they not taken off? Perhaps you do not know the fact these people

could make in a small constituency the trouble they could cause, the potential danger they are fast becoming, the desire to keep them satisfied. They know all this and can capitalize their plight with anyone who has a private or public axe to grind.

And one must remember that the affairs of townships are administered by busy men, farmers, storekeepers, artisans and mechanics whose homes are in the community and who derive their livings from it; they are not experienced in dealing with the overwhelming detail that has been forced upon them, and it is not to be wondered at that they follow the line of least resistance more or less, because the problem with which they have to deal is a complex one.

Starting as a few isolated cases it has swept through the township like a fire. And while the ratepayers' money is going out in this way roads are suffering from lack of attention, farms are undermanned, domestic help for anyone whose permanent home is in the country, or who lives there for some months, is simply impossible to get. One reeve told us that so far as his particular township was concerned, it was a disgrace to have one on relief, and yet there were hundreds. There was work for everyone, and yet here were people who lived a life of leisure, who had groceries and meat and fuel brought to them as it was needed, whose babies were outfit-



MR. AND MRS. JOHN T. A. GAMBLE, who were married recently in Toronto. The bride was Miss Marion Edith Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs. V. A. Young and the late Mr. Young, and niece of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Patterson.

before they arrived every year, and whose children were clothed by the various churches and women's institutes.

IN WHAT we so glibly call normal times there is always a section of the community who are unfortunate, try as they will they always seem to be in trouble; they represent "the poor ye have always with you". But they are not the new leisure class of which we speak and have knowledge. A man told us last winter that he was advising his neighbor (a hard working-man if ever there was one) to apply to the township for fuel, and seeing what he saw we could not blame him. For nearby lived a man and wife not yet sixty, in a modest home with plenty of garden, who actually assumed superior airs over those who were foolish enough to work. Until three years ago the man (and his family) had been in regular work, but they had spent every cent in trying, among other things, to live up to the Joneses; a new car every other year (not Ford, either), fine clothes, trips. Nearby is another party, similarly situated as to house and land who refuses point blank to work any further (she is about 60) and drops a line to the Council when she is short on fuel. She never needs to drop a line for food, the grocer's delivery car is there regularly every week. She voices vehement protest if he is late or if the food is not the quality she likes.

A FEW years ago these people started to accept relief reluctantly. Now they demand it as their right, have nothing but scorn for goodness sake, a "Hollywood Merry-go-Round" is better than it sounds for about eight.

Amendities for cocktail parties which they do say go on even in the country in these depraved times, dear are amusing and inexpensive white metal animals to stick full of toothpicks spearing sausages or what not. There's a sunfish, a duck, a turtle and so on running from one to three dollars.

There is a plain pewter bowl, a complete half circle, that sits on a base of natural wood that any grateful guest can count on our receiving with pleasure. There are two sizes, one about eight the other ten dollars. Very modern and simple without being too gaudy.

However you will probably end by sending her a book she won't read. We are fighting a losing battle against relief, well we know it.



MRS. J. COVERT MASSIE, formerly Miss Helen Turner, daughter of Mrs. Turner and the late Mr. A. P. Turner, of Toronto, whose recent marriage was a June event. Her attendant is Mrs. H. A. W. Plaxton.

—Study by Violet Keene.

## At Your Service

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# Varsity or WORK?

Is there any way a youthful matriculant can tell whether he or she is likely to make a success of university?

For a helpfully frank discussion of that ever-perplexing question, "Shall I go to university or shall I go to work?"

—read

## Varsity or Work?

by Alice

Harriet Parsons

in the

AUGUST

ISSUE



## OTHER AUGUST FEATURES

STORIES  
by Maze de la Roche, Edith Barnard Delano, P. C. Wren, Margaret E. Barnard, Janet Erskine Scott, John Talland.

ARTICLES  
by Collier Stevenson, B. K. Sandwell, Katherine Caldwell, Helen MacMurchy.

# CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL

Ten Cents at all Newsstands

a benevolent city to fall back on. Their plight was not idealized, they felt rather disgraced, and made quite valiant efforts to become self-supporting again. You say it is a sign of progress that we so splendidly help the poor. One wonders.

WE HAVE mentioned the unemployed woman of mature years. There are other things to be done in business than taking some man's dictation or pounding a typewriter, yet nothing has been done to point these out, and women who are doing them have stumbled on and grasped the opportunities for themselves. Everything within what is "woman's realm" is still open, and wider than ever. It is helpful to develop along those lines that these women need, and the sooner the women themselves realize it and leave "stereography" for the vast horde of young women who are being graduated each year, the better it will be for themselves and for the world. Then we shall, perhaps, hear less talk from Mayor Houlden about there being too many women in industry.

The quicker we all realize that every city, town, village, township, constituency is headed for bankruptcy over this very problem, the quicker will we put an end to this condition. Even those who may not have actual contact with the situation are affected when our township

and municipal bond coupons are returned unpaid. In the meantime, this new leisured class pursues its happy and carefree way.

FREQUENT shampooing is the very basis of correct care of the hair, and is just as necessary as the regular cleansing given the skin. Admiracion, a pine tar shampoo treatment, is rather unusual in that it is soapless and does not lather. It has as its base a combination of fine vegetable oils and pine tar. One recognizes the color and refreshing odor reminiscent of pines of the northwoods. The pine tar is soluble in water and rinses away without the use of soap. To this has been added a tonic ingredient called Dayolene. It is also available with olive oil for excessively dry scalps. Hair is moistened with warm water or a damp, hot towel, before applying Admiracion on the scalp a little at a time, parting the hair every inch or so. The marks blown into the side of the bottle show how much to use normally for a shampoo for long hair. For the first application it is recommended that a little more be used. Then massage the hair and scalp to distribute the oil thoroughly and evenly for about two minutes. After the hair is rinsed thoroughly in warm water, followed by cold, the shampoo is over, leaving the hair delightfully fluffy and clean.



FIRST GRADUATE. Sir Ernest MacMillan, Principal of the Toronto Conservatory of Music and (right) Mr. W. T. D. A. Tripp, of Vancouver, who was the Conservatory's first graduate in 1889.

## FIFTY YEARS OF MUSIC

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD

*Since this article was written the board of governors has decided to dispense with Dr. Willan's further services to the Conservatory. It is a loss which this institution can ill sustain, and one which will, indeed, affect the whole country, for no one in the Conservatory is more widely known, nor yields a more benign influence on the art of music, and it is tolerably well known that many important institutions in the United States would open their arms to him. Indeed, he has before now turned down several attractive offers in that country, motivated by his intense loyalty to the Conservatory. If in this article I have seemed to make inadequate reference to his personality and his work, it is because both are too widely known to require comment. In countries remote from Canada the Conservatory is known as the place where Dr. Willan teaches. It will, I am afraid, be known in this way no longer.—C. W.*

FIFTY years ago this autumn an energetic and capable man, a musician of no ordinary attainments who had recently come to Toronto from Ottawa to take over the combined duties of organist of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church on King Street and conductor of the Toronto Choral Society, set about founding the Toronto Conservatory of Music. This man was Dr. Edward Fisher, who, when the founding was an accomplished fact, became the institution's first principal. Today Sir Ernest MacMillan reigns in his place, upholding the standard which his first predecessor erected. It will not, I think, prove uninteresting to subject this fifty years of the Conservatory's existence to closer inspection, and it is advisable, I think, to preface this attempt with a short historical outline.

In the November of 1886 Dr. Fisher's efforts were crowned with success, and the Toronto Conservatory of Music was incorporated under the Ontario Joint Stock Company Letters Patent Act. It was not, however, until nearly a year later in September that it was opened to the public. This year 1887 it will be remembered was the year of Queen Victoria's Jubilee. That it was an auspicious year there seems little reason to doubt. The capital of this new-born institution was the comparatively modest sum of \$50,000 and there were fifty-eight shareholders. A significant item in the Conservatory's charter is the following: "to furnish instruction in all branches of the art and science of music, and such other subjects as may be considered necessary for the fullest development of the students' mental and physical faculties preparatory to their pursuing music as a profession." Some two hundred students availed themselves of these privileges when the Conservatory opened, which modest registration swelled in the past fifty years to a maximum of 7,500, which includes students from all over the Dominion, some from Newfoundland and some even from the United States. Even during the last five or six lean years the numbers have dropped comparatively little below this peak.

THE first premises over which Dr. Fisher held sway were located on the south-east corner of Yonge Street and Wilton Ave. (now Dundas Square). These premises consisted of the two upper floors over a music store which was doubtless most convenient for the students. Miss Marion G. Ferguson was appointed Registrar, which position she held for the ensuing half century, so that as far back as any student can remember she has been identified with the Conservatory, and those returning after many years call upon her to renew acquaintance and to find out all that has happened in this passage of time; for what Miss Ferguson does not know about the Conservatory and its students past and present would not, I think, cover in ordinary type one page of a pocket Testament.

For the first four years the recitals were held in Association Hall (now the Margaret Eaton Hall), and in other halls conveniently adjacent; but in 1892 the Conservatory building was enlarged and remodelled, and in addition to a number of new sound

proof studios a concert hall was built adjoining the offices and reception room. Five years later, however, in spite of these enlargements the premises were considered inadequate by the board of governors, and the present site on the south-west corner of University Ave. and College Street, was chosen and suitable buildings erected, to which additions and improvements have been made from time to time. A year after this exodus from down town the present Concert Hall was built, and the organ from the old Association Hall, which had been installed by Warren and Son, was removed to this new hall and enlarged. Some ten years later the present instrument by Casavant Frères was installed, and has been played on every day except Sundays and during the holidays for an average of nearly twelve hours. Some enterprising and mathematically minded person has worked out that this would make the instrument comparable in respect of use to a cathedral organ installed in the sixteenth century which speaks well for its quality.

THIS brief and sketchy historical outline brings us down to the present day, and I can turn to the more interesting field of the Conservatory's cultural influence on the life of Canada, both through the many students who have graduated from it, and who are now scattered over the country, and, more directly, by the establishment of examination centres throughout the West and in Ontario in the year 1896.

Examinations have been described as "necessary evils." But there can be little doubt, I think, of their value in maintaining a high standard of musicianship. Examinations—both musical and otherwise—have been many times sadly abused. But, as Sir Ernest MacMillan has pointed out in an article written for *Chatelaine*, November 1933, "that music examinations can be, and frequently are, abused no more constitutes reason for their abolition than do the vanity and extravagance engendered by over-dressing call for the abolition of clothes." Later in the same article he remarks that "even now the standard of music in many country districts might easily drop back to its original level were it not for the annual visit of an examiner." That this is true any one who has considered music in small towns and villages before the advent of an examination centre in the district will not be able to deny. For even if no examinations took place, the yearly visit of a musician, who is not infrequently of international reputation, would have a beneficial effect upon the musical life of the community. The advantages are obvious when that musician is there especially to cultivate that particular branch of artistic life, and when in all probability he is the only one of note that an outlying district will have the

opportunity of consulting. Moreover the syllabus is constantly altered to bring it into line with the latest and best of modern educational methods, and the requirements for the graduation examination (L.C.T.M.) are now as embracing and as high as those of any comparable school of music on the North American continent. The work of all the upper examinations goes hand in hand with the university work for the degrees of Mus. Bae. and Mus. Doc., which is, of course, a vast timesaver to many students, apart from other obvious benefits.

BUT when one considers the number and importance of the various organizations maintained within the Conservatory's walls, either officially or by individual members of the Faculty, one perceives that though examinations present the most definite form of influence, they are by no means the only one. The old Toronto Symphony Orchestra, which broke up in 1914, grew out of the original Conservatory Symphony Orchestra. In about 1903 this organization was put on a professional basis. Frank Welsman was appointed conductor, and under his capable direction the orchestra reached considerable eminence. A few years after the war the New Symphony Orchestra Association was formed, and Luiz von Kunits who was then head of the violin department of the Canadian Academy of Music which a few years later was bought over by the Conservatory, was appointed conductor. Until his death in 1930 this musician, who had a wide reputation in both Europe and America, gave unstintingly of his energies and profound erudition to the building of this orchestra. After his death Sir Ernest MacMillan took the reins of leadership, and in the last few years has guided the orchestra to the foremost place in the country. In time and with sufficient money expended there is no doubt that he can improve the orchestra to the point where it is comparable with the best of those in the United States. For in Sir Ernest Canada has a musician of the first rank.

ALMOST as closely connected with the Conservatory is the Mendelssohn Choir, which has achieved an international reputation. It was founded in 1894 by Dr. A. S. Vogt, and numbered at the time about one hundred and fifty voices. When some years later Dr. Vogt handed over the choir to Dr. Fricker its reputation was established, and under the latter's vigorous direction new laurels have been added to the already notable pile.

Other organizations hatched in a greater or lesser degree beneath the comfortable wing of the Conservatory were the Toronto String Quartet, which toured widely in Ontario, and finally perished in 1920; the Conservatory Trio—Frank Blackford, Alberto Guerrero, Leo Smith—which concluded its activities in 1928, if I remember correctly; and the Conservatory String Quartet, which is still functioning, and gives each year a series of six concerts in Toronto, and tours also to the larger centres in Ontario. It has taken a leading part in the introduction of music particularly by the younger English composers, each year a number of new works receiving their first Canadian performance at its hands. The members have also turned their attention to the playing of old violins, and several concerts have been given

## Cool Millions

Mark Twain lamented the fact that everybody talked about the weather, but nobody did anything about it. Mark Twain died in 1910.

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Railway trains cross deserts in midsummer with air-cooled sleepers and coaches.

Office buildings, cafes and restaurants are air-cooled.

Even the ships at sea carry air-conditioned salons.

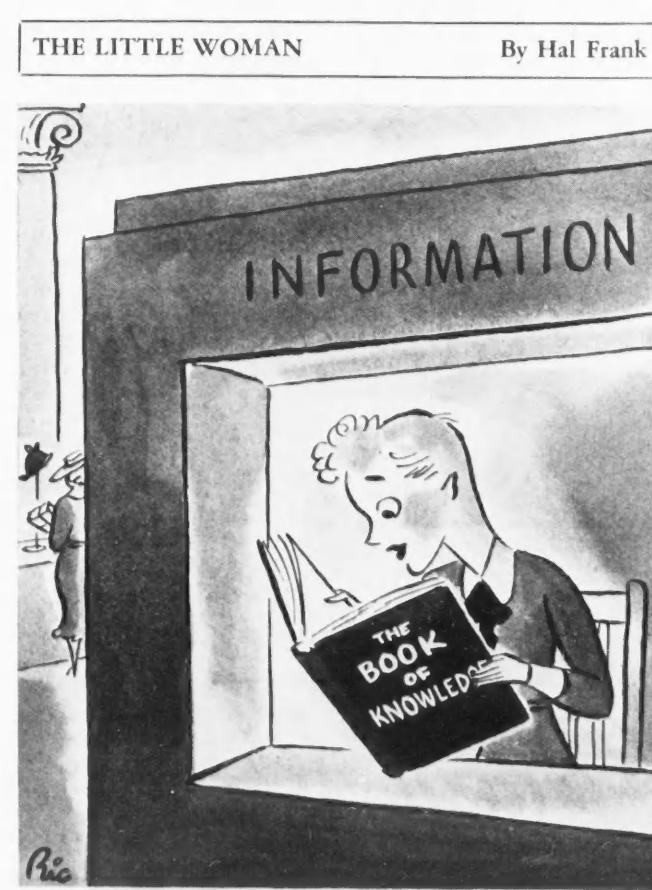
If you don't believe anybody has done anything about the weather, just glance through the advertising columns of this newspaper and see how many ways *you* can defeat the weatherman's whims—today.

As these and other new ways of living are devised, tried and proved, they will be offered to you through newspaper advertising. Keep an eye open for them, and—along with millions of other Canadians—keep cool!

authority on piano music of the sixteenth centuries, and also of the moderns. Hubert Eisell, a more recent member of the staff, is well known throughout England and Europe in general as a singer of the front rank. Elsie Spivak made a considerable name for herself in Europe before coming to this country as a young man, and is at present Concertmaster of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and first violin of the Conservatory String Quartet. But to enumerate all who have achieved fame in one field of music or another would fill a small volume.

MANY members of the Faculty have attained individual eminence. Picking a handful of names purely at random one discovers authorities of wide reputation on the various aspects of the art of music, and performers of the front rank. Setting aside Dr. Willan, whose work as a composer and organist is too well known to need comment, and turning to actual teachers on the staff, let us consider this handful, which may be taken as representative. Leo Smith is most widely known for his writings on musical history and theory, but is also a cellist of excellence and a composer. Several of his books are used officially by the Conservatory. Alberto Guerrero, who came to this country from Chile, is a profound

GRADUATES of the Conservatory have taken positions of importance throughout the Dominion and in the United States as well. One is now head of the music department at the New Jersey College for Women, another is at McGill University, one is organist of the first Baptist Church in Indianapolis; yet another is accompanist to John Goss, the well known English singer. Two pianists both members of the Faculty have won many laurels in the United States and England as a two-piano team, one singer at least is now winning fame in Germany. Some are principals of various schools of music in smaller centres; some have achieved distinction in opera. And so the list goes on and is continually added to.



MARRIED LAST WEEK. Mrs. John Fletcher Sharp, of Toronto, formerly Miss Helen Irwin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Irwin, of Campbellford, who was married on July 10th.

—Photo by Violet Keene, Eaton's College St.

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Flying and Crawling  
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relaxes tired, burning  
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Constipation\* is not a condition to be treated lightly. Continued neglect of regular habits of elimination tend to lower your resistance. Then there is the actual discomfort. For constipation\* is one cause of headaches, poor appetite, listlessness.

Common constipation usually develops when you eat meals that lack sufficient "bulk." Your system fails to get needed internal exercise. Fortunately, today, you have a generous source of effective "bulk" in Kellogg's ALL-BRAN.

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Serve ALL-BRAN as a cereal, with milk or cream, or cook into muffins, breads, etc. Two tablespoonsfuls daily are usually sufficient. Stubborn cases may require ALL-BRAN oftener. If not relieved this way, consult your doctor.

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\*Constipation due to insufficient "bulk."

## ABOUT THE HOUSE

BY BERNICE COFFEY

WHAT a good thing it is that the old idea of passing the glorious summer hours in the garden on skimpy deck chairs, scratchy basket ones, or hard wooden seats has become a thing of the past! Nowadays garden furniture, without being less decorative than its unaccommodating forebears, is as luxuriously comfortable as indoor furniture, and, as befits outdoor furniture, it is gaily decorative as well.

This year better things than ever have been provided for days in the garden. For instance, you need no longer experience difficulty in moving heavy chairs and tables from sun to shade, and vice-versa, to suit the preference of yourself or your guests. Many of the newer chairs and tables are fitted with wooden wheels, so that moving them is an easy matter.

Garden tables have always been rather a difficult problem. If left out-of-doors all night they are apt to become soiled, and their condition has often been known to spoil the effect of a carefully served meal. Nowadays you can have tables in attractive colors and fitted with a glass top which can, of course, be kept spike and span quite easily.

As regards its looks, modern garden furniture is really amazingly good value. You may be sure that if you choose yours carefully, it will greatly enhance the look of your garden. Gaily striped umbrellas look so decorative and are so very convenient, especially in little town gardens where shade is scarce. Deck chairs, of course, are as useful as ever and comfortable, too.

IF WE take our decorating at a serious, pictures do present a problem. What sort shall we have? Where shall we find them? Should we have more than one picture in a room, and if so, should they be all of the same type? When we have a picture which we know we want to keep, or if one is found which seems thoroughly satisfactory, the ideal plan is to decorate a room to go with it. Base the colors in the room as nearly as possible to the coloring of the picture and make the general decoration of the room match the picture in type. By this is meant a completely Chinese room for a Chinese picture, or an open log fire and round antlers for a sport hunting picture, but in the first case some lacquered furniture and one or two ornaments of Chinese type would be a sympathetic link, and in the second, simple or oak furniture will make a good background. Cubist or definitely "modern" pictures look well with severely simple modern furniture, for they are all products of the same period.

Even a few weeks' trial is not always enough to tell whether one wants to live with a picture permanently. In London there is a picture room from which one may hire pictures. A small sum is paid every month and the picture may be kept indefinitely. So for a shilling or a little more a week one may have a



WATER, WHICH ALWAYS ADDS an indescribable charm to a garden, never is more appealing than when disposed in a pool of naturalistic type—with surrounding planting of flowers, ferns and ornamental grasses. Garden owners well might add such a feature now for enjoyment during seasons to come.

—Courtesy: Larina McLeod, Edmonton, Alberta.

picture by a famous artist, and when you get tired of it you may change it for another. If the renter decides that she wants to buy the picture, the money that she has already paid is counted towards the total cost.

STERLING silver service pieces usually match in pattern the rest of one's flatware. Some people, however, considering them as accessories, find it pleasant to add them to their silver wardrobe with the selective interest of a collector. So it is possible that these incidentals will be acquired for the reason of their having an entirely different aspect from the rest of the collection. This point of view will permit a certain original but harmonious use of modern and traditional pieces at the same time. The complete silver chest will include sufficient numbers of these items to assure utmost convenience, smooth serving and ease in entertaining.

Contemporary silversmiths and designers see to it that we have quantities of excellent types and designs from which to choose. Every course of any meal formal or informal, may have the proper accompanying serving implements. A certain firm tradition remains in these pieces, a classic interpretation of their functional purpose must be apparent. Ladies' service spoons, etc., must look the part they play, if for no other reason than to spare the guest embarrassment. Queerly shaped pieces, contrived for purposes known only to their designers, should not be tolerated at the well appointed table, set for any simple or elaborate meal.

DRESSING TABLE  
BY ISABEL MORGAN

A WOMAN with violet hair who recently attracted so much attention at Covent Garden is typical of changing modes in women's coiffures. The craze for dying hair with colors is growing in London. It began a few years ago when a boy named "Went Green" one green head was seen at the Opera. It was about the same time that many women wore striking wigs of gold or silver, sometimes flower-trimmed.

This year attention has turned to shades of violet, especially among women whose hair has gone gray at a fairly early age. A vendome at one of the leading English dress designers has been wearing violet-colored hair this season. Next on the list is pink. An exclusive hair expert is already dyeing women's hair to delicate rose shades which he prophesies as the coming fashion.

What would have happened in Victorian days if a woman with colored hair had appeared at the opera does not bear thinking about. It is fairly certain that she would have found difficulty in passing to her seat so "stiffened" then were the unwritten dress rules. Thus and many jewels, the longest possible gloves, dresses of superb magnificence were de riguer for such occasions. "Going to the Opera" in those days demanded from women evening attire as formal as that worn at State functions. Regal was the only word to describe Opera fashions of the past.

Now all that has been changed. Informality and relaxation in women's dress is now the common event rather than the exceptional thing. "Evening dress indispensable" has been printed on every ticket from the beginning of tickets. It is only about five years ago that a peer's nose was rubbed in the mud because she was wearing a day coat and hat. She went back to her car, removed hat and coat, reappeared in sleeveless summer frock and passed in.

This year, however, one of the dress sensations was Lady Diana Cooper's arrival at "Die Meistersinger" in a black cloth daytime two-piece with shortish skirt, the coat lavishly trimmed with fox furs, with a black satin hat that showed the Chinese influence in millinery.

According to legend, emerald trousers worn by a woman in the stalls created another sensation. A black satin coat and violet sash were worn with them.

Stockinged women were prominent last season; this year there has been at least one bare-legged woman with gilded toe nails showing through her satin sandals.

THE lawns of Buckingham Palace blossomed with brilliant splashes

of color at the King's Afternoon

## TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Riley, of Toronto, and Miss Frances Douglas are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Riley at their summer home at Springfield, Mass.

Mr. Alex Stringer has returned to Winnipeg from Montreal, where he saw his mother, Mrs. L. O. Stringer, off for England, where she will visit her two doctor sons, Herschel and Bompas, in Edinburgh and London respectively. Later she sails for India, where she will be the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Rev. C. R. H. and Mrs. Wilkinson.

Mr. Norman Franks and Mr. Gordon Ritchie of Winnipeg, recently spent a week at Minaki fishing and golfing. Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Bearсто and Mrs. Archie Hunt with her young daughter, are also staying at the Lodge there.

Mrs. R. G. Rogers has left Winnipeg to spend a few weeks with Brigadier-General and Mrs. D. M. Hogarth at their summer place near Simeon.

Miss Florence Sutter, of Edmonton, who has been spending a few days with her cousin, Mrs. Horace Ormond, in Winnipeg, has left for Minaki, where she will visit for some weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Graham Mathers spent a recent week-end there.

Banff has attracted several Winnipeggers during the hot weather. Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Montague, Mrs. Geoffrey Griffin and Mr. C. S. Gunn, who has just returned from a business trip by motor, were there recently.

Mrs. E. H. Fletcher has arrived in Winnipeg from Hamilton and is the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Montague.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Brodie, of Montreal, have arrived back in Canada from Australia, and are spending a few days in Vancouver. Mrs. Brodie's sister, Mrs. Douglas McMurray, of Winnipeg, expects them to spend a few days with her en route home.

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who doesn't almost purr  
over a fragrant cup of  
MAXWELL HOUSE!

Yes, Henry, they say it's  
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South boasted of years ago-  
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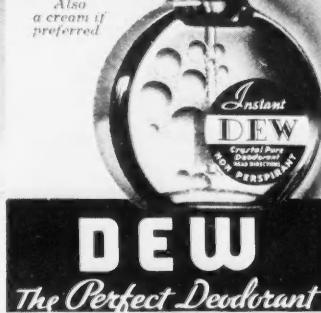
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**A SUMMER DISH**

**JELLIED CORNED BEEF**

1 "Oxo" Cube dissolved in  
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1 tablespoon granulated gelatin  
1/4 cupful cold water  
1 teaspoon lemon juice  
Pepper, Salt  
2 cupfuls minced corned beef

Soak gelatin in cold water and dissolve "Oxo" Cube in boiling water. Combine, add lemon juice, pepper and salt. Strain. Add corned beef and mould in individual molds. Garnish with hard-cooked eggs.

**OXO**

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**Perrier**  
NATURAL WATER

AS A Mixer OR BY ITSELF

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# CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

THERE are two schools of thought concerning food in hot weather. (No one thinks any sort of preoccupation with food at this season more tiresome than your correspondent, who ponders these things at "104" in the shade.) We must all face the fact that whether it grows cooler or hotter, on the morrow we shall be eating something.

The first school teaches the advisability of concentrating on liquids, salads and fruits. Eat lightly and drink all you can hold, keep your pores open and your head clear, are their slogans. They go about looking rather gazed and perspiring freely from every pore. And at the end of the heat wave they find to their indignation that they have gained three pounds.

The second school believes in keeping your strength up. Good, solid food and plenty of it. Don't grow weak from malnutrition, or you're sunk. You have heard them. Chilled orange juice by all means, but follow it with a chaser of bacon and eggs in the morning and insist on a decent hot dinner at night. These should die young, but don't. They increase and multiply and replenish the earth. They lose their looks and their figures early, though.

It can't matter to you with which group I cast in my lot. I'm just as miserable as the next fellow anyhow when the thermometer soars above 100°. To keep my spirits up I've been concentrating on the good sweets we might have this weather if I had more pep.

Raspberries are in and they are my favorite fruit. What a shame to eat them raw all the time; unwise, too. I'm told by careful people whom they bring out in spots. Maybe I'll begin cooking them tomorrow. They are elegant mixed with red currants.

*Raspberry Jello.* One pint box of raspberries, 2 ozs. (about 2 full tablespoons) of sago, one pint box of red currants, half a pound of ripe cherries.

Stone the cherries, hit the stones with a hammer and take out the kernels. Put raspberries, cleaned currants and the kernels and cherries into a pan with 2 cups of water. Simmer till the fruit is very soft, then put through a coarse sieve and add enough sugar to please your own taste. It will take at least a cup. Add the sago and boil until the sago is clear and soft. Pour into a well-buttered mould. Serve cold with thick cream. Boy! I feel stronger already.

I THINK it was about this happy season a year ago that I published a chocolate pudding recipe complete with friendly warning. It boosted the fan mail considerably in the following week, the general tone of the correspondence being derogatory, as I remember. Too rich for you, what? Well, since then I have collected this one, and if you thought the other a little rich, my pets, I suggest you give this a miss. The very chocolate in the other would turn pale with shame were the two to meet.

*Chocolate Pudding.* Melt 3 squares of chocolate in just enough water to moisten it in a double boiler. Add slowly 1/2 a cup of sugar and 1 1/2 level tablespoons of flour that have been mixed together. Pour in 1/2 a cup of melted butter and 2 teaspoons of vanilla. Stir it all well. Take it off the stove and mix in 4 well-beaten egg yolks. Beat the egg whites stiff and fold them carefully into the chocolate mixture. Put it into a well-buttered mould, set in a pan of hot water and cook in a moderate oven for one hour. It is best to cover the top with a piece of buttered paper to prevent its scorching. Let it cool and then turn it out and serve it with the following:

*Mocha Cream.* Beat the yolks of 2 eggs, add a quarter cup of sugar, a pinch of salt and half a cup of very strong coffee. Cook in a double boiler until thick. Cool, and when ready to serve fold in 1 cup of whipped cream.

You have probably concluded long ago that all the changes that can be rung on ice cream as a sweet are



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From The Robert Simpson Co. Ltd.

known to you. And you probably think they are all a little too hackneyed for a smart hostess like yourself. Aha, Bright Ones! Ever hear this one? Home-made vanilla ice cream served in a great bowl, the ice smoothed in chilled Zabatone? It followed the boned halves of spring chicken, fresh peas, and green salad at one of the best warm weather parties I ever met, last week.

Zabatone, as of course you know, is the curious egg and wine sweet that is the pride of all good Italian restaurants. The best I ever got was at Isola Bella in Soho, where they do know how to do it. They serve it hot in champagne glasses. This was the same thing but chilled, and I

thought infinitely more delicious. This is the Isola Bella recipe. Yes, the waiter gave it to me.

Beat the yolks of 6 eggs with 3 dessertspoons of fruit sugar, 3 tablespoons you adore sweets (ordinary recipes boast the sugar content as high as 1 1/2 cups, but not the Italians). Put this mixture into a double boiler and heat with a Dover beater hard while it cooks and begins to get a little thick, then add 7 egg shells of Marsala, take off the fire and keep heating until frothy. Chill over the big spoons of ice cream and serve at once. It is extraordinarily delicious.

The sun having at last descended as far as the tree tops, I hope you will excuse me now to go swimming.

THE development of the town, from a straggling fishing village to where its shipping more than doubled, for instance, the important port of Halifax in tonnage, came through the ability and initiative of its seagoing men. Within four years after the pioneers had arrived, they had built and launched two small vessels. In a day when other early settlements were isolated, even the women of Yarmouth were in touch with the outside world. Old ledgers show such entries as

"To your daffers past to Boston  
To your wife and child  
past up and down to New England." — 1685

The shipping grew gradually from shallop to the coast trade to large sloops, brigs and brigantines, which ventured as far as the West Indies with salt fish and lumber and brought back such indispensables as molasses and rum. When the peak of the wooden shipping was reached Yarmouth skippers were pushing the noses of Yarmouth-built and Yarmouth-owned ships through all the Seven Seas. Many of them had made immense fortunes, built imposing homes with landscaped gardens and hothouses, and were sending their sons to Oxford or Harvard. They brought back luxuriant furnishings from foreign ports, black and white marble for tiled floors, silk mahogany, the earliest Wedgwood, and scholarly volumes bound in leather.

THE "Illustrated Guidebook to Canada" of 1871 calls Yarmouth the district "most distinguished in Nova Scotia and perhaps in the world, for the amount of shipping it owns" a tonnage of twenty tons per capita. Now that the great day of the clipper ships is gone, their influence still dominates the town. Almost every home has large oil paintings of the square-rigged ships which have figured prominently in family history. If her master is still alive he can tell you of every trip she took the cargoes she carried and what adventures befell her.

Nearly everyone in Yarmouth has some kind of a sea story. There are many local versions of the Henty book tale of the poor boy who rose from cabin-boy to captain and finally owner. The most spectacular one is of a boy who ran away to sea as a stowaway at the age of ten or twelve, educated himself on the long voyages while he was working his way up and at last found himself with a fleet of ships in his name and a seat in the Senate. The old salts tell all sorts of yarns, from miraculous escapes when the wind changed just in time to save the ship from collision with a destroyer, to the time when the captain had to perform a major operation in mid-ocean to save a sailor's life.

WHITE SATIN LASTEX, fashion's favorite for summer bathing suits, is used for this model trimmed with braided straps and belt. Gay beach shoes in wood have comfortable bandings in matching color, and flexible soles.

From The Robert Simpson Co. Ltd.

*Quality has always been the finest  
... and the price fair*



## HIGHWAYS and BUYWAYS

The advertising columns of this paper are the highways of commerce. There you will find the products and services of firms who are glad to place their goods on display where the greatest number of people can find out in the shortest possible time whether those goods are worthy or not.

True, sometimes you can find good values off the highway — among the "unknowns" and the "just-as-goods". But why take the risk — when you can use the advertisements as a dependable guide to value, and save a lot of time in the bargain?

When a manufacturer places himself on record in the printed page, he is forced to guarantee you consistent quality and service — or the disapproval of millions quickly forces him out of the market. That's why you have such a friendly feeling for old and well-known advertised names — you know you can depend upon them.

Read the advertisements regularly and know what you want before you start out to shop. It pays to make the advertising highways your buyways.

THEIR wives who went to sea with them, sometimes for as long as thirty years, have some sea tales too. A fair-sized section of Yarmouth's population was more familiar, in childhood, with a ship's deck and the scents and sounds of foreign ports than their own country.

Resourceful women with some education and refinement say that their offspring did their lessons practised on the piano and took good care of their pets, for long weeks at sea, till they were old enough for boarding school. There is something fascinating about those highly domestic Nova Scotian families in the far corners of the earth, with hens, geese, rabbits, a dog and a cat aboard, and all a child's treasures.

The memories these sea-going children have retained is typical. One man recalls catching flying-fish by putting a light on deck at night. St Petersburg to him is a place where he saw polar bears in a zoo, and London, where he was terrified riding on an elephant's back.

It seems easy to go back to the past in Yarmouth. The oxen lumbering up Main Street, the stately old houses, the clipped English hawthorn hedges, the weather-beaten breakwaters, take us back to an earlier time. The town is a curious blending of the old and the new, of sophistication because its people are still far-traveled and a simplicity that holds them to the old ways.

### TRAVELERS

Mrs. Arthur McIphen, of Toronto, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Kieran, of Quebec. Mrs. Kieran has left with Mrs. Kieran for Murray Bay, where they will be the guests of Mrs. Kieran's parents, Sir Charles and Lady Fitzpatrick.

Miss Elizabeth McIlwraith and Miss Mary Barrill, of Hamilton, Ontario, have arrived in London after a short trip on the Continent.



WHITE SATIN LASTEX, fashion's favorite for summer bathing suits, is used for this model trimmed with braided straps and belt. Gay beach shoes in wood have comfortable bandings in matching color, and flexible soles.

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## SOCIAL WORLD

AN AUDIENCE of more than two hundred people enjoyed the recital given recently at Government House, Prince Edward Island, by Mr. Paul de Marky, talented young Hungarian pianist, head of the Piano Department of McGill University, Montreal. The recital was under the auspices of the Ladies' Music Club of Charlottetown, the president, Mrs. Keith S. Rogers, introducing the artist. Much had been expected of Mr. de Marky, and expectations were fulfilled in a generous measure.

The guests were received by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. DeBols, who, with characteristic hospitality, had placed Government House at the disposal of the Music Club for the recital.

### ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement is announced of Nora Margaret, younger daughter of Mrs. Rogers, and the late Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Rogers, D.S.O., of Woodstock, Ont., to Mr. Bernard Delacour Beauchamp, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Beauchamp, Toronto, the wedding to take place in August.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Diana Mary Sybil Hance, daughter of the late Mr. J. E. Hance, U.C.S., and Mrs. L. G. Denne, of Waverley, Walmer, England, to Major George McIlree Stanton Brace, The Lincolnshire Regiment, son of the late Major W. D. Bruce and Mrs. Bruce, of Vancouver, B.C.

### MARRIAGES

ST. SIMON'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, Toronto, was the scene July 9 of the marriage of Katharine Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Edmunds, to Mr. Neil Alan Dey, son of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Dey, of

Roaf, and Miss Jean Russell. Mr. Brian Hopkins was best man, and the ushers were Mr. David Thompson, of Toronto, Mr. James McMullen, Mr. D. B. Manley and Mr. Christopher Morrison.

IN SAN FRANCISCO, at the Mission Dolores, the marriage took place June 16 of Miss Gertrude Isobel Black, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Black, of Westmount, Que., to Dr. Garnet Robert Basset, of San Francisco, son of Mr. George Basset and the late Mrs. Basset.

IN THE old Anglican church of St. Luke's, at Burlington, Ont., the wedding was solemnized July 11 of Mary Giles Ripley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Ripley, of Hamilton, and Port Nelson, Ont., and Mr. George T. Heintzman, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Heintzman, of Toronto. The bride was given in marriage by her father, and was attended by her sister, Mrs. Robert T. Parker, of Somerville, N.J., and Mrs. Lyman Fraser, of Toronto. Mr. Lyman Fraser was best man and the ushers were Mr. Frank Stone and Mr. Eric Ellsworth, of Toronto. After a reception where the guests were received by Mrs. Ripley and Mrs. Heintzman, Mr. and Mrs. Heintzman, Jr., left for a trip to Bermuda. They will live in Toronto.

### TRAVELERS

Sir Charles Morgan Webb, who has been spending some time visiting in Canada, has sailed on the *Alaunia* for his home in England.

Mrs. J. C. Meekins, Jr., of Washington, North Carolina, and Miss Vivi Meekins, who have been the guests of Mrs. Meekins' sister, Mrs. George Patrick, Jr., of Ottawa, have sailed from Montreal on the *Ascania*.



MR. AND MRS. D. K. CASSELS, of Toronto, who sailed in the "Athena" last month on their honeymoon. Mrs. Cassels was formerly Miss Allison Lorraine Christine, of Montreal.

—Donaldson Atlantic Photo.

Wooler, Northumberland, England. Miss Lucy Dorothy F. Owen, assisted by the Rev. F. H. Rees, performed the ceremony. Miss Ruth Edmonds, wife of stepson, was attendant. Mr. John Geddes was groomsman and the ushers were Mr. E. D. Starkman, Mr. Gordon McWhinney and Mr. John Warren. Mr. and Mrs. Dey sailed on the *Empress of Britain* for a six weeks' honeymoon in England. On their return they will live in Toronto.

ON JULY 9 at St. Paul's Anglican Church, Vancouver, the marriage took place of Nancy Temperance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. McAlpine, to Mr. Ronald Cardale Hopkins, son of Mrs. W. H. R. Hopkins and the late W. H. Rutherford Hopkins. The bride was attended by Miss Margaret Rose, Miss Peggy



VISITING CANADA. Princess Sigismund of Prussia, her son and daughter, and Prince Schaumburg Lippe, who were recent guests at the General Brock Hotel in Niagara Falls, Ont.

—Photo by Associated Screen News.

Mrs. Donald Macdonald, "Sunny side" Miss Lottie Roell, daughter of Jonkheer P. J. H. Roell and the late Baroness van Boetzelaer, of Utrecht, Holland, who has been Mrs. Macdonald's guest also, while en route from Java and Sumatra, Dutch East Indies, to Holland, has sailed from Quebec for Europe.

Mrs. Pierre F. Casgrain, of Montreal, is spending some time with her mother, Lady Forget, at St. Irene. Mrs. D. W. Ogilvie, who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. T. Wilson, at the Chateau Frontenac,

Quebec, for the past three weeks, has left for British Columbia and Alaska, and will not return to Montreal until the middle of September.

Colonel H. Wills O'Connor, D.S.O., A.D.C., of Ottawa, has left for Quebec, where he will remain for a month in attendance on His Excellency the Governor-General.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ripley, of Port Nelson, Ont., entertained for the bridal party of the Heintzman-Ripley wedding at the Sky Club of the Brant Inn. Their guests included Mr. and Mrs. Eric Ellsworth, To-

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ronto; Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Fraser, Sarnia; Mrs. Robert Parker, Somerville, N.J.; Mr. Gibson Pirie, Hamilton; Lieutenant and Mrs. C. W. G. Hilton, of Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. M. Henderson, of Toronto, were luncheon guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hilton Tudhope at the Royal Muskoka Hotel, recently.

*Thoroughbreds*

WHISKY—Wire-haired Fox Terrier owned by Miss Nancy Shorey, of Montreal.

"WHISKY" — 5 years old — going on 6 — is a lovable little rascal — to his friends. To his mistress, Miss Nancy Shorey, of Pine Avenue, Montreal, he is just "Weenie" — a real pal, to be rewarded on occasion with rice pudding (without raisins). That's when he's not been too boisterous, hunting mice, for instance "Whisky" is all wire-haired Fox Terrier and is strongly in favour of sanctions against all Pekinese and against any human who would enter his mistress' room when she is asleep. In the latter case, he is quite capable of applying the sanction himself!

He's the purest form of "wire-haired" — white, brown head, black saddle.

*Lancet*



A RECENT BRIDE. Mrs. Horace Walton Bill, formerly Miss Mary (Mollie) Hamilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Hamilton, Toronto. —Photo by Violet Keene, Eaton's College St.



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Bathing — Golf — Fishing  
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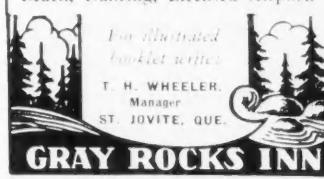
This spacious hotel overlooks beautiful Lake Rosseau in the rugged highlands of Ontario. 170 outside rooms with hot and cold water. Suites or furnished cottages. Attractive golf course. Tennis, bathing, fishing. Dance to Joe de Courcy's orchestra. Pedro from Bermuda, Maître d'Hotel. For information write:

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—Ports of Call

## FOR OLYMPIC VISITORS

AS THE outstanding event of the year 1936, the XI Olympic Games will undoubtedly lay claim to the chief place of interest among all the attractions to be seen in Germany in the course of the summer season. Fifty-two nations—practically the entire world—are making ready to take part, while hundreds of thousands of visitors are expected in Berlin between the 1st and the 16th of August, and tremendous preparations in the way of organizing for their reception are in full swing throughout Germany. The Chairman of the Olympic Committee of the Netherlands, speaking of the Olympic Stadium, but intending to describe his impressions of all that was going on, said, "I am sorry for the country that will have to arrange the next Olympic Games, following Germany! Berlin has performed wonders in the world of sport."

Over and above the customary attractions of the summer season, Germany will offer to its visiting guests during this Olympia Summer an almost unlimited variety of attractions of every sort and description. Music and drama, historical folk-plays, pageants and festivals, fairs and exhibitions, athletic and other sports, and finally important scientific conventions, and special instructive courses at the Universities and Technical Schools, go to make up this comprehensive program. What more can a visitor desire? He can pick whichever beautiful flower he pleases from the many-colored garland. Looked at from the stand-point of their international importance, there are four events which, next to the Olympics, will command the greatest interest; namely, the Bayreuth Festival, July 19-30, and August 13-31; the Berlin Art Exhibition Weeks, from May until August; and the Munich Summer Festival, which includes the "International Horse Show Week" (July 15-29), and the Dramatic Festival Plays, (July 22-Aug. 30). The Richard Wagner Bayreuth Festival has been divided into two sections this season, out of regard for the Olympic Games, so that one may arrange to attend the operatic performance either before or after the Olympics. "Lohengrin", "Parsifal", and the "Nibelungen Ring" will be given, all in the famous Bayreuth stage setting.

### FOR DRAMA LOVERS

ALL of the other interesting events which have been planned in various parts of Germany may be said to

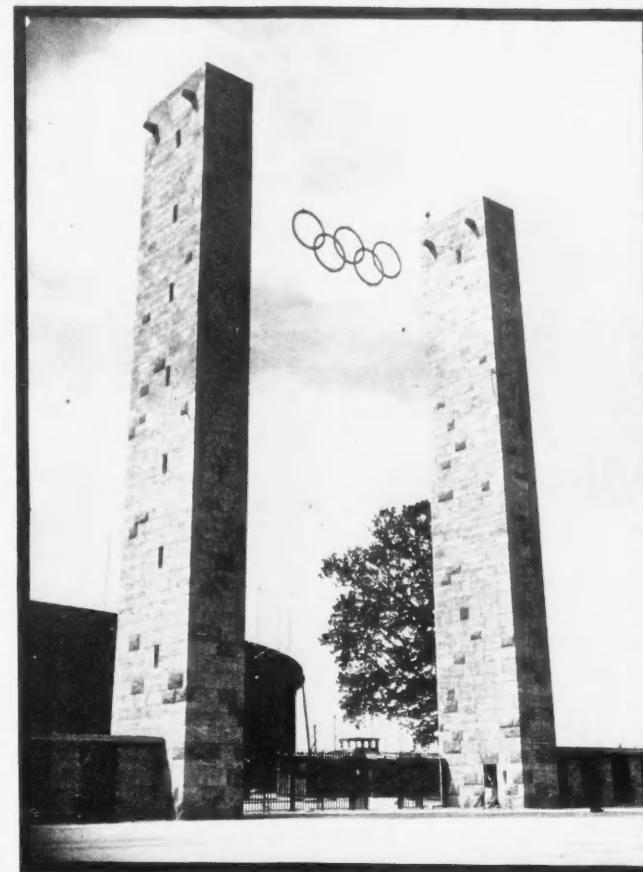


WHERE THE ATHLETES ARE HOUSED. The beautiful Olympic Village, near Berlin, as viewed from the Bastion.

—Photo courtesy German State Railways, Toronto.

center around the Olympic Games and the other public attractions above mentioned. Especially should be mentioned some of the series of dramatic and operatic programs which are to be presented. For instance, there will be an opera festival in Dresden from August 9th to 16th; the Roemerberg Festival Plays at Frankfort-am-Main during July and August; the Reich Festival Plays at Heidelberg from the middle of July to the middle of August; and the Opera Festival at Cologne probably in June. The open air performances which are to be held at Augsburg, Marburg, Bad Hersfeld, Schwaebischer Hall, Weissenburg, Wunstorf on the Luisenburg, and Thale in the Harz Mountains, sometimes in front of some historic building, and sometimes surrounded by the beauties of nature, have also a peculiar charm and interest. Of these, the Forest Opera Festival at Zoppot, near Danzig, which will take place from July 23rd to August 4th, deserve special mention, as "Rienzi" and "Parsifal" will be given with specially chosen casts, and conducted by eminent directors.

It almost all that has been described up to this point has had to do with concerts, operas, and other festivals of a more or less serious character, yet the muse of frivolity will not be lacking, for in almost every locality worth mentioning, traditional festivals of popular fun and merrymaking may be seen. In Dinkelsbuhl, old and young are already looking forward with great joy to the recurrence of the historical open air festival play, known as the "Children's" Drinking Bout", in commemoration of an episode which occurred during the Thirty Years' War. This festival is held annually. Rothenburg ob der Tauber, situated not far from Dinkelsbuhl, holds a similar festival of fun and frolic. It is also a very ancient festival called the "Meistertrank" and commemorates the legendary drinking feat of an old-time Rothenburg Burgomaster of the time of the Thirty Years' War. It is the occasion for a great military procession of soldiers in uniforms of the 17th century, who advance upon the town and take it by storm and then lead the inhabitants out to a camp where a great feast of eating and drinking is prepared for the townspeople and their guests.



GATEWAY TO THE ARENA. The towers at the entrance to the Reich Sports Field at Berlin, where many of this Summer's Olympic games will be staged.

—Photo courtesy German State Railways, Toronto.

### HISTORY TRACED

ANYONE who travels from Berlin to southwestern Germany by way of Frankfort-am-Main will see from the train window, just before reaching Fulda, a gaily decorated little town. This is Bad Hersfeld, which will celebrate the 1200th anniversary of its founding, with exhibitions and festival plays. The most impressive of

out of the many different exhibitions to be held at various times and in various places, a few may here be mentioned as being of general interest. The approach of the Olympic Games has been the occasion for extraordinary efforts being made in this field. The State Museums of Berlin will combine to give an exhibition entitled, "Sports of the Hellenes" in one of the halls of the Pergamon Museum. Here will be assembled a collection of the best specimens of Greek art depicting sport among the ancients. Another Olympic exhibition, under the direct supervision of the City of Berlin, will be held on the beautiful municipal grounds on Kaiserdamm, and quite close to the Reich Sport Field. This exhibition will be entitled "Germany" and will contain a general survey of the progress of German culture, both past and present. A further attraction will be the International Olympic Art Exhibition to be held in Berlin from July 15th to August 16th. Among its exhibits of interest will be the works of art which were awarded prizes in the Olympic Art Contest.

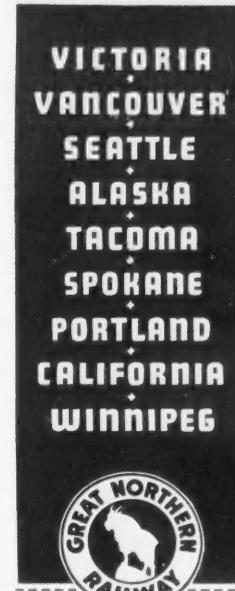
The beautiful works of art of Mother Nature are to be exhibited in two immense horticultural shows. The first of these, called in the Low German dialect, "Planten un Blomen" will be held in Germany's largest seaport, Hamburg, and will greet the visitor from overseas upon his arrival. A still larger exhibition, held under the auspices of the City of Dresden, will be situated in the beautiful "Grosser Garten", that famous park which is the pride of the great art center on the banks of the Elbe, and ever since the days of August the Strong one of the most beautiful flower gardens in the world.

German achievements in the field of photography and film technique will



IN OLYMPIC GERMANY. The market place of Kiel, in which city the Olympic regatta is being held this summer.

—Photo courtesy German State Railways, Toronto.



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form the subject-matter of the "Film and Photo" exhibition to be held in Duesseldorf, the chief city of the nether Rhine. The regular Duesseldorf Art Exhibition will also be open

all through the summer. At about the same time, the big Munich Art Exhibition will display the works of its talented sons with chisel and brush.

## GOLF NOTES

BY W. HASTINGS WEBLING

THE tropical heat that has lately prevailed in this fair province, reached its record performance during the Ontario Amateur Golf championship played over the picturesque course of the Mississauga Golf and Country Club. In spite of this hectic condition a fair field, prominent in provincial golf, tempest, fate, by tramping many miles beneath the concentrated rays of a scorching sun in search of fame and a mythical crown. As might have been expected, youth was well to the fore, when it came to the finish. High blood pressure meant little to it. Anyway, it was Cliff Chinnery, of Glen Mawr, who started proceedings by returning the best medal score in the qualifying round. Rather a shock to the wise ones, to thus see this sixteen-year-old student secure such an honor so swiftly and so well. With the exception of that faithful "old reliable" Fred Hoblitzel, defending champion, the semi-finalists were all players of comparatively tender years, while the final fight for championship supremacy saw J. G. Adams of Scarborough, and M. Keene Junior, London Hunt Club, battle it out to a close finish, with the former eventually triumphing. Thus the coveted crown of Ontario Amateur Golf passes from Lambton's lofty halls, to return once more to Scarborough, where the name of Adams will join that of gallant Dan Carrick, long to flourish in the annals of this fair club.

IN THE eighteen-hole play-off for the championship between Dick Borthwick and Lou Cummings at extremely close contest was broken at the short seventeenth when the former holed out a priceless thirty-five foot putt, for a birdie two. This gave the Oakdale pro the practically safe margin of two strokes, which he was careful to maintain at the home hole, thus securing championship laurels after a struggle reflecting the highest credit on both popular contestants.

During the tournament a record was made by one of Ontario's most prominent players of the younger school. At the third hole this junior member of a famous golfing family drove out of bounds no less than seven times. We believe his total score for this hole was eighteen!

Take comfort from this. Of 300 players of lower rank!

### TRAVELERS

Mrs. Lionel H. Clarke has left to spend the summer at the Royal Muskoka Hotel, Lake Rosseau, Ont. Honorable Harcourt Malcolm and Mrs. Malcolm of Nassau, Bahamas, were at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, recently, en route to Jasper Park and Alaska.

Mrs. Guy Newburn has returned to Toronto from Murray Bay, where she was the guest of her brother, Mr. A. Guy, and Mrs. Guy. The Manor, Seignior, of Murray Bay.

Mrs. E. L. Howell and her son, Mr. Hector Howell, have left Toronto to spend a month in Ottawa. Mrs. Howell will visit her sister, Mrs. H. A. K. Drury, and Mr. Drury while Mr. Howell will be at the Connaught Ranges.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Grieson, of Ottawa, who have been holidaying with Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Southam at Portland, Rideau Lakes, have arrived in Toronto, and are the guests of their daughter, Mrs. W. P. Scott and Mr. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham C. Gashen, Toronto, have left on the Duchess of Bedford to be present at the unveiling of the Vimy memorial. They will also visit England and Scotland.



# SECTION III

# SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

*Safety for  
the Investor*

TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 25, 1936

*P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor*

## THE "NEW DEALS" OF QUEBEC

Little to Choose Between Different Programs as Regards  
"Progressive" Character—Their Religious Sources

BY HENRY SOMERVILLE

QUEBEC has a reputation, not unmerited, for social and political conservatism, and the distinctly "advanced" character of the programs placed before the electors by the opposing parties in the present campaign, has evidently come as a surprise to observers in other parts of the Dominion. The influence of the Church on the making of the programs has been a subject of comment. I do not wish to comment on the commentators but only to set forth the facts as to the doctrinal inspiration of the "New Deals" now being announced in Quebec.

There were three parties, the Liberal party led by M. Godbout, the National Union—identified by its opponents with the Conservative party—led by M. Duplessis, and the National Liberal Party led by M. Paul Gouin. As is well known, M. Gouin is a young man who, in 1934, organized a Liberal group in revolt against the Taschereau régime; this group formed an electoral alliance with the Conservatives led by M. Duplessis; the alliance just failed to defeat the Taschereau party at the end of last year; when Taschereau did fall a few weeks ago and the new election of August 17 was announced, the Gouin-Duplessis alliance collapsed. It seems that in November last year Gouin was thought to be a more powerful factor than Duplessis against Taschereau, but since that time the stock of Duplessis has greatly risen and he would accept Gouin only as a subordinate, not an equal still less as first leader as at the last election. The latest news is that M. Gouin will not place any candidates in the electoral field but his group will continue in existence and carry on educational work.

So far as "progressive" character is concerned there is little to choose between the different programs. But the originator of the new fashion was M. Paul Gouin. He was the pacemaker through the program he set out before the election last year. The program at that time caused a stir and elicited the usual platitudes about the ambitiousness and idealism of youth. M. Gouin was supposed to represent a new

generation in Quebec which was something of an enigma to the old. But now no other sort of program has sponsors in Quebec. Godbout is the successor and nominee of Taschereau, who was supposed to be the incarnation of the conservative politics of Big Business, but Godbout astonishes the Liberal Toronto *Globe* by his radicalism. The *Globe* says the Godbout program "proposes such a change from past policies that it must be accepted as a new revelation of what has happened to the old conservative Province." I would not be understood as endorsing this interpretation of the Godbout program. As the Montreal *Gazette* has observed, the Godbout proposals for assisting farmers are less novel than some features of the recent agricultural policy of Great Britain. But whether we call the proposals radical or novel, they show that the social thinking of Quebec is being modernized.

THE new dealing, as has been remarked, began with M. Paul Gouin among the politicians, but Gouin himself drew chiefly from a program published in 1933 by an organization called the Ecole Sociale Populaire of Montreal. The E.S.P. is a religious organization, directed by a well-known Jesuit priest, Father Archambault, which has existed for twenty-five years, and whose aim is to expound and defend and propagate the social doctrines of the Catholic Church. It publishes a great quantity of pamphlets and arranges lectures, conferences, summer schools and the like. It opposes such un-Catholic movements as Communism and Socialism, on the one hand, while it tries to promote social-mindedness among Catholics on the other. There is less social-mindedness among Catholics than the Church desires, and though in practically every country there is some such Catholic organization as the E.S.P. in Montreal, all have difficulty in making headway against the inertia of the great mass.

On March 9, 1933, thirteen learned French-Canadian priests met in Montreal; they met to

(Continued on Page 24)



GOING ALOFT. Members of the crew of the Abraham Rydberg preparing to overhaul the rigging after the ship reached London with a cargo of grain from Australia.

## THE PLIGHT OF BRITISH SHIPPING

### Competition Greater than Before the War, and Much of It is State-Subsidised—Freight Rates Inadequate

BY MAJOR R. H. THORNTON

*(Editor's Note: The writer of this article on the position and prospects of Britain's merchant marine is a member of a prominent firm of British ship-owners.)*

FLYING will never be a cheap way of getting from one place to another, because of the enormous horsepower required to keep you in the air at all. Here is an example. A decent cargo ship can push through the water about 1½ tons weight, and an aeroplane can push through the air only about 14 pounds weight, per horsepower employed. Horsepower costs money, and so, where cheap and bulky articles are concerned, the aeroplane is a very expensive means of transport. We may be sure that the American cotton crop will never reach Europe by air. Even when the air is black with aeroplanes we shall still need the mercantile marine.

For sixty years or so up to the Great War, British shipping extended steadily year by year. British shipowners and builders threw themselves with more energy and skill than anyone else into the task of applying the great new invention of the steam engine to the propulsion of ships. And British officers, engineers and seamen were establishing a reputation which was so unrivalled for sound navigation, technical skill and loyal service that they were employed by many foreign companies as well. The last British captain of the principal Japanese mail line resigned only seventeen years ago. And on every point of seafaring practice and technique the accepted international standard was seldom anything but a copy of the British.

In 1914 the industry was still flourishing and no one but a lunatic could have dreamed in that year that Parliament would ever be heard debating a subsidy for the British mercantile marine. British ships were operating all over the world and they were not only carrying British exports and imports. They were carrying over a third of the ocean-borne trade between foreign countries and other foreign countries. Free Trade to the British shipowner was not just a dogmatic political principle; it was positively part of his office furniture.

And British ships were well found and well run. Royden, Ismay, Henderson, Holt, Donaldson, Brocklebank, Bibby, Booth, Harrison, these names were known all over the world. And they were no mere shareholding abstractions. They were men. They were to be found daily in their offices, sons and nephews of the very men who first conceived the idea of mounting a steam engine in a schooner or a barque. In a very real sense they formed an aristocracy of commerce and lived up to the best meaning of that word by the extreme prudence and conservatism of their finance. In twenty-five years

their fleets had multiplied about fourfold, and yet the increase was financed almost entirely out of revenue, with little or no increase of capital liability. Had it not been for that prudent finance, our great national lines could never have withstood the crazy conditions which have characterized post-War trade.

FOR what happened? During the War the British Mercantile Marine was chartered by the nation and a third of it was sunk. New ships were built, not to owners' requirements, but to standard wartime design. For the moment this mattered little, for international trade was heavily reduced. Foreign countries, no longer able to make their customary purchases in Great Britain, Belgium, France or Germany, were forced to postpone all new enterprises requiring large-scale plant and specialized machinery.

But at the conclusion of the War British shipowners found themselves with fleets both reduced in numbers and out of date, an enormous accumulated demand for their services and a natural determination to resume their old trades with their old energy. The one immediate necessity was ships. British shipyards were inundated with orders and the inflated currency sent the prices of new tonnage to fantastic levels.

The established lines spent in making good their war losses nearly twice the sum they received from the Government under the special War Risk Insurance Scheme. Ships took the water, costing, say,

£600,000, which could not on any prudent estimate of their trading prospects possibly be valued at more than, say, £350,000. Reserve funds had to be raided to make good the difference, and nothing but the financial conservatism of half-a-century could have absorbed such a watering of capital assets.

There were two years of activity and then came the slump. The remedies for it, advanced by politicians, were in every case conceived on nationalistic lines and in consequence merely aggravated the disease. The volume of international trade today is no greater than pre-War. To carry it there is a British Marine, slightly smaller than before the War, and in addition the combined fleets of all other countries, which are more than double their pre-War size. There are the heavily expanded marines of Holland and Scandinavia, paid for out of wartime profits and designed no doubt to take the place vacated by Germany under the Peace Treaty; there is the German marine itself, which has largely recaptured its old position; but most important has been the decision of almost every other nation with a seafaring, that a mercantile marine of imposing dimensions is essential to its safety in time of war. And if among their nationals there are no shipowners capable of competing on level terms with the British, then the terms must be levelled by a subsidy from the State.

For fifteen solid years British shipowners have faced unaided this unnatural competition against the National Treasuries of the United States, Italy, France, Australia, Canada and now Germany and Japan. There is a limit to all things and the British Mercantile Marine, one of the finest and most efficient industries Britain has ever had, which has

(Continued on Page 24)

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY TREND OF STOCK PRICES AND THE MARKET HAS BEEN UPWARD SINCE JULY 1932.

THE MARKET HAS SPOKEN: The Industrial and Rail averages by decisively breaking through Industrials 161.99 and Rails 51.27, are forecasting the resumption of the main long term up-trend which got under way in 1932. The intermediate or short term trend is now also upward. This will be subject, however, to the usual market corrections that occur from time to time. The penetration of the market ceiling shown on the attached chart also carries with it a forecast of general business expansion to continue through the months ahead or until the market itself signals a let up.

The current vigorous display of market strength is most unusual, taking place as it has in a period of the year when the market is usually subject to seasonal decline. This column has been cautioning investors to maintain a cash reserve and speculators to stay. (Continued on Page 22)

DOW JONES AVERAGES—NEW YORK STOCK MARKET			
Industrials	Rails	July 8, 32	July 8, 36
July 20, 36	164.42	41.22	13.23
Average daily volume—6 days ending July 13, 1936	1,188,000 shares	July 20, 36	53.01
Average daily volume—6 days ending July 20, 1936	1,063,000 shares		

TO what extent the restoration of Canadian purchasing power will be checked by the effects of the drought cannot yet be estimated, but undoubtedly the national economy has suffered a more or less serious blow. Food prices are already rising and are likely to go substantially higher yet, increasing not only the general cost of living but, in particular, costs of relief, more farmers will need relief, and there will be less work for transportation and other workers. How serious the blow is naturally depends on whether rains come soon enough to save much of the crops. For business men and investors seeking to appraise the outlook, the question seems to be whether the general upturn of business is strong enough to overcome this adverse influence. Our own guess would be that the work of satisfying the accumulated demand for goods (which so far has only been begun), coupled with the existence of cheap, abundant credit, will push recovery on, though drought may make its progress less rapid.

ONE of the most encouraging features of the recovery movement latterly has been the renewal of life in the capital goods industries. This latter trend is more marked in the United States than Canada, on account of the stimulus of much greater government spending there, but it is becoming more evident here too, and if it gathers strength will improve the general situation greatly by direct re-employment of workers and indirect stimulation of scores of related industries. However, the construction industry, the most important in the capital goods group, is still making disappointingly slow progress. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the value of the construction authorized in the first half of this year was only \$17,500,420, against \$21,640,511 for the first half of 1935. But this is not as discouraging as it sounds, as last year's figure included a much larger proportion of government works. More private building has been done this year than last.

THOUGH latterly there have seemed to be indications of the usual summer decline in business activity, this is not borne out by the economic index of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which stood at 109.1 for the week ending July 11, the highest point, with one exception, from the beginning of 1933 to the present time. The carloadings index was 8.4 per cent. greater than for the corresponding week of last year, and the economic index as a whole nearly 10 per cent. greater, with each of the six major factors showing gains. Increased foreign trade, with exports showing a greater advance than imports, and more automobile production, have been the factors chiefly responsible for the improved 1936 showing. The longer-term prospects will be affected a good deal by the trend of wheat prices. As our London correspondent points out in an article in this issue there are now indications of a worldwide wheat shortage this year, in addition to which it is suggested that some nations having exportable surpluses may decide to hold their stocks fearing the outbreak of war and shortage of food at home.

COLONEL LEONARD AYRES, making his monthly comment for the Cleveland Trust Company, says that U.S. business made important advances in the first half of 1936, that it now appears that the output of motor cars this year will be greater than in any year since 1929, and that the steel industry will make a similar showing if it holds

the pace it has set so far. Latest official figures for May show the value of new construction contracts across the border up 70 per cent. from May of last year, factory employment up 5 per cent. and factory payrolls up 15 per cent. Freight car loadings were 15 per cent. higher, and the dollar value of department stores sales 16 per cent. Colonel Ayres says that U.S. business has clearly given an exceptionally good account of its activities in the first half of 1936, and that it will probably continue to do well in the second half despite the political disturbances incidental to the coming election, the possibilities of labor troubles, and the drought. This promises to be the best business year since 1930 and possibly since 1929, he says.

CANADA has no reason to feel envious of the perhaps more spectacular recovery showing being made in the United States. Our own progress has been distinctly encouraging and it should not be overlooked that this country's recovery has not had the artificial stimulation administered in wholesale fashion across the border. It would be very surprising if U.S. business had not shown substantial gains in view of the unprecedented outpouring of government funds and the consequent increase in public purchasing power. But the U.S. cannot keep on like this permanently. Will private initiative fill the breach when the Government steps out? Many observers think that a financial crisis is not far distant in the United States. Canada is better off. Such as it is, our financial crisis is with us now; the future should bring easement.



and the dollar value of department stores sales 16 per cent. Colonel Ayres says that U.S. business has clearly given an exceptionally good account of its activities in the first half of 1936, and that it will probably continue to do well in the second half despite the political disturbances incidental to the coming election, the possibilities of labor troubles, and the drought. This promises to be the best business year since 1930 and possibly since 1929, he says.

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**The Royal Bank of Canada**

DIVIDEND NO. 106

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent being at the rate of eight per cent per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the first day of September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of July, 1936.

By order of the Board.  
S. G. DOBSON,  
General Manager,  
Montreal, Que. July 14, 1936.

**OLD CANADA INVESTMENT  
COMPANY LIMITED**

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 2% on the Preferred Stock and on the Common Stock of the Old Canada Investment Company Limited has been declared payable August 5, 1936, to shareholders of record July 31, 1936.

By order of the Board.  
A. H. MCKENZIE,  
Secretary,  
Oshawa, Ontario.

**McIntyre Porcupine Mines  
LIMITED**

(No Personal Liability)  
DIVIDEND NO. 71

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten per cent. (10%) on the Company's Capital Stock will be paid on New Year's Day, September 1, 1936, to shareholders of record at the close of business on August 1, 1936.

By order of the Board.  
BALMOR NEILLY,  
Treasurer.

Dated at Toronto, July 16, 1936.

# GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

**READ-AUTHIER MINE LTD.**

Editor, Gold & Dross:  
Please give me all important facts available on Read-Authorier Mine, its standing and management, and your opinion of its future.

W. H. M., Woodman's Point, N.B.

Read-Authorier Mine, Ltd., is a company with 2,000,000 share capital, of which 169,339 shares are held in trust for the benefit of the company, and with the remainder in the hands of the public. The company holds important assets, chief of which is 700,000 shares of Laramque Gold Mines, subsidiary of Teck-Hughes, and 1,135,555 shares of Sigma Mines, Ltd., an enterprise controlled by Dome Mines. Outstanding success is being met with on both the Laramque and the Sigma.

Laramque is already equipped with a mill of 500 tons per day and is producing gold at a substantial profit per ton of ore. The indications point toward still further growth in due time. The first \$2,000,000 of profit will have to go to Teck-Hughes to cover loans from that company incurred in developing Laramque and erecting the mill. The indications are this indebtedness may be retired in the first two to three years, and that from that time onward, Read-Authorier and other holders of Laramque shares will begin to receive dividends.

Sigma Mines is being steadily developed. Important ore resources are being disclosed, and there is good reason to believe a mill of around 400 tons per day may be erected on the property before the end of 1937. This offers good promise of also paying important dividends to Read-Authorier.

In addition to these holdings, the company also controls Nu Sigma Gold Syndicate, Ltd., an organization with property of considerable prospective merit.

Read-Authorier, therefore, appears to be an attractive hold. The shareholder may have to be patient, and should remember that the company is a holding organization. Considerable time may elapse before dividends from Laramque or Sigma will be paid. Not only this, but when such disbursement do begin, the payments insofar as Read-Authorier are concerned will be into the treasury of the company. The question of dividends on Read-Authorier shares will depend upon the policy of that company itself.

The management of Read-Authorier is good and the affairs of the company are being well directed. A bright future appears to lie ahead of the organization.

**O'BRIEN GOLD MINES**

Editor, Gold & Dross:  
As a subscriber to your publication and a reader who has profited through the sound advice given in your columns, will you please let me know if, in your opinion, the speculative possibilities of O'Brien Gold Mines have improved since your reply to an inquirer in your July 11 issue.

G. A. H., Ottawa, Ont.

Yes, the outlook for O'Brien Gold Mines has continued to improve. Up to the present, high-grade material has been encountered at four levels, namely, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th. The latest official advice, made available this month, was issued by J. G. Dickenson, manager, relative to having found the ore at the 8th level. The "present bottom of the mine" is the 9th level at 1012 ft. in depth. Having had high grade at four consecutive levels, it would appear to be a reasonable assumption that high grade will also be found at lower horizons.

It is reasonable, of course, that some poor levels will be encountered. Shareholders would have no cause for undue worry even in event of the next level or two being lean. Under the circumstances, the shares have good speculative possibilities, and a gold producer of substantial importance has been established. The degree of speculation involved cannot be closely measured until sufficient further work provides a basis on which to estimate the probable ore reserves.

Editor, Gold & Dross:  
I think that it is. Shareholders of Foundation Company should not hasten to sell their stock which they have acquired for the long term, nor to become unduly discouraged as a result of the appearance of the company's report for the year ended April 30, 1936. It is true that the company reported a net loss last year of \$2,016 against a loss of \$9,065 in the preceding year, but there is, as you suspect, a fairly simple explanation. Because of the very nature of its business, it is one of the largest contracting firms in Canada—it does not receive remuneration for its enterprises in the majority of instances, until these are completed. It is not to be expected, therefore, that despite the official statement to the effect that last year "the company secured a volume of new business exceeded in only two previous years of the company's history," that the income from this work should be immediately available. As I pointed out previously, patience will be required on the part of holders of Foundation Company common, but I think the eventual reward is still reasonably bright.

—J. S. P., Sherbrooke, Que.

While I don't recall having seen any recent references to Loblaw Groceries in Gold & Dross, I know that you have spoken favorably of the stock of this company on many occasions in the past. At the present time I have had recommended to me as a sound investment some of the "A" stock of this company, but if it is not too much trouble I would like to follow my usual practice of getting your advice before acting. Is there anything to the story I have heard that stocks of chain stores are not good investments and does this apply to Loblaw's? Is there anything of special significance in the report which the company recently issued? If an investor purchases this stock, what in general can be expected in the way of income or appreciation? Thanks for this advice and for help in the past.

K. P. R., London, Ont.

Purchasers of Loblaw "A" will obtain, in my opinion, what is a seasoned investment security with an excellent return—4.8 per cent. at present levels under current conditions. They should not expect very much, if anything, in the way of appreciation nor of increased disbursements in the near term, but the possibility does exist, because of the very strong financial position which the company has built up, of some further eventual distribution to shareholders.

There is nothing of particular significance in the recently issued annual report for the year ended May 31, 1936, except that it marks further steady progress on the part of this soundly-established and excellently managed chain-store system. The general criticisms which you have heard of chain-store securities do not apply, speaking generally, to Loblaw; this organization has built up for itself a remarkable degree of consumer acceptance, its policies have met with widespread approval and while it does not cater to the lowest price field (where competition is the keenest) it has been able to expand sales steadily. Able management, as much as any other factor, has been responsible for the success of Loblaw's, and there is every evidence that this will continue. Incidentally, it should not be forgotten that Loblaw's came through the investigation conducted by the Price Spreads Commission with its reputation entirely undamaged.

Last year Loblaw reported earnings of \$1.10 per share on the combined class "A" and class "B"

shares, as against \$1.08 in the previous year and further strengthened its financial position. Naturally the company was affected by the depression, but only to a moderate degree, the per share in recent years having been 1930, \$1.29; 1931, \$1.27; 1932, \$1.23; 1933, \$1.18; 1934, \$1.12. Dividends at the current rate of \$1 have been paid since 1933, the rate having been increased from 80 cents paid the year before. The balance sheet shows total current assets of \$3,537,221 against current liabilities of \$996,294, or net working capital of \$2,540,927 as against \$2,484,222 at the close of the previous year. This improvement, it is to be noted, is after expenditure of \$234,742 on store improvements, furniture and fixtures during the year. Depreciation reserve has been increased from \$1,708,182 to \$1,960,089, which latter figure represents over 40 per cent. of capital assets. Surplus account at the close of the year, following an addition of \$72,907, stood at \$2,994,550. The company now operates 111 stores, of which 48 are market stores, the units in this category having been increased by 14 during the year.

The picture thus represented is an eminently satisfactory one and I do not know of the existence of any factors, with the possible exception of increased taxation, which should hamper further successful operations. Such a sound and seasoned security as Loblaw "A" might well be included in any investment portfolio.

**VENTURES LTD.**

Editor, Gold & Dross:

For some time I have had in mind writing you for your opinion of Ventures Ltd. as an investment or speculation. I favor this company because it is interested not only in gold producers but also nickel and copper. Its investments appear to be pretty well distributed so that an improvement in any of these directions should help Ventures. I understand that the men associated with Ventures are men of experience. My purpose in writing is to ask if my views are safe to follow or if you think I should try to pick out an individual mining stock.

—J. S. B., Fernie, B.C.

Ventures, Ltd., is outstanding among the holdings companies engaged in the business of developing mines in Canada. The company has been the spearhead of the highly capable mining organization headed by Thayer Lindsley. In earlier years the shareholders have had to be patient, but sufficient progress has now been made to indicate the time is about at hand when the stockholders will commence to reap the benefits of sound management and good luck in the mining fields. It might be possible to pick out individual mining stocks and realize more spectacular appreciation than in Ventures, but to play with the spectacular is to also run more spectacular risks.

The holdings of Ventures are well diversified. They involve control of the second largest nickel producing and refining organization in the world; control of several gold producing enterprises; and, also, interested in copper and other base metals. The company maintains aggressive search for additional mines, and the prosperity of the organization should keep pretty close pace with the forward march of the Canadian mining industry.

**FOUNDATION COMPANY OF CANADA**

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Early last Fall, as a result of some favorable stories and because of my own opinion that the construction stocks would be good for long-term holding, I bought some of the common stock of the Foundation Company of Canada. If I remember rightly, along about that time you expressed a moderately favorable opinion about this stock. Now I see a report in the paper that the company had another loss last year and I got quite a shock as I had looked for considerable improvement. Was my guess completely wrong or what is the matter? Should I get out of this stock now or is there something I don't know about which would still make it worth holding for the long term? I can do without the income if the future is still reasonably bright.

—J. S. P., Sherbrooke, Que.

I think that it is. Shareholders of Foundation Company should not hasten to sell their stock which they have acquired for the long term, nor to become unduly discouraged as a result of the appearance of the company's report for the year ended April 30, 1936. It is true that the company reported a net loss last year of \$2,016 against a loss of \$9,065 in the preceding year, but there is, as you suspect, a fairly simple explanation. Because of the very nature of its business, it is one of the largest contracting firms in Canada—it does not receive remuneration for its enterprises in the majority of instances, until these are completed. It is not to be expected, therefore, that despite the official statement to the effect that last year "the company secured a volume of new business exceeded in only two previous years of the company's history," that the income from this work should be immediately available. As I pointed out previously, patience will be required on the part of holders of Foundation Company common, but I think the eventual reward is still reasonably bright.

At the time you bought the stock it had been officially announced that the company had some \$3,500,000 of business on its books and since that time this figure has been increased to approximately \$7,000,000, chiefly through the awarding of the important Ontario Paper Company contract for its

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4% First Mortgage Convertible Bonds Due 1 May, 1951		
Canadian Pacific Railway Company	93.75	3.79%
3% Convertible Collateral Trust Bonds Due 1 October, 1945		
Gatineau Power Company	99.75	5.02%
5% First Mortgage Bonds Due 1 June, 1956		
Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated	102.50	3.33%
3 1/2% First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds Due 1 February, 1956		
Saguenay Power Company Limited	104.50	3.98%
4 1/4% First Mortgage Bonds Due 1 April, 1966		
Shawinigan Water & Power Co.	99.00	4.03%
4% First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds Due 1 April, 1961		
Union Gas Company of Canada Limited	99.75	4.53%
4 1/2% First Mortgage Bonds Due 1 December, 1950		

Complete information will be furnished upon request.

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**Hollinger Consolidated  
Gold Mines Limited**  
Dividend Number 282

A regular dividend of 1% has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 11th day of August, 1936, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 27th day of July, 1936.

DATED the 20th day of July, 1936.  
I. McIVOR,  
Assistant-Treasurer

**MINES**  
BY J. A. MCRAE

OBRIEN Gold Mines in Quebec has developed exceptionally rich ore at four levels, the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th. The 9th level is at a vertical depth of 1,912 feet. The continuity of this high-grade ore has changed the outlook for the mine from an enterprise of some uncertainty to one with substantial profits in sight. An official estimate of probable ore reserves, embracing details of average width and length of the rich ore at each horizon would be essential to an appraisal of the mine at this time.

Great patience is frequently demanded of those who speculate in new companies engaged in the development of new mines. It is 27 years since gold mining first commenced in the Porcupine district, and after a quarter century of intensive mining, another "period of discovery" set in, resulting in a number of additional important mines being brought to light within the past two years. At Red Lake also, gold was found more than a decade ago. For several years the Hewey mine was the only producer. Last year McKenzie Red Lake was brought into production and this year will find two more rich mines added to the field, namely, Red Lake Gold Shore and Gold Eagle. Other promising groups are in advanced stages of exploration.

Civilization is young, too, in Northern Ontario, when it is remembered that only a century and a quarter ago the factor, named McKenzie, employed by the Northwest Fur Trading Company, together with a group of loyal Indians, were massacred by the hostile Ojibwas. The trading post established at that time was on McKenzie Island the moccasin trails of the natives passing over some of the richest gold veins in the Red Lake district the trekkers oblivious of the wealth below.

Readers may grow tired of the assertion that the Canadian North has "only been scratched," but the observation is still correct. Unusual opportunity still awaits the pioneer and those with funds to speculate in the exploration and development of new mines.

Lamaque Gold, subsidiary of Teek-Hughes, produced close to \$250,000 in gold during June. With the exception of Noranda, this is the highest record for any mine in the province of Quebec.

Cariboo Gold Quartz is handling over 150 tons of ore per day since the mill resumed at the middle of June, and output has been well over \$2,000 per day.

Red Lake Centre, with claims adjacent to Howey on the North, has been considering some plan of reorganization. The property is interesting because of location.

Central Patricia produced \$561,000 during the first half of 1936 from 26,200 tons of ore. The output during June set a new high record with \$105,700 from 4,787 tons of ore.

Athona is reported through unofficial sources to have been meeting with encouraging results in its diamond drill campaign at Lake Athabasca.

Parkhill produced \$244,563 in gold from 16,178 tons of ore handled during the first six months of 1936. The mill averaged 60 tons daily, and the ore yielded an average of \$15.12 per ton. The June output was \$38,500 from 1912 tons of ore.

Pickle Crow will not wait for winter roads over which to transport material and equipment for doubling the mill to 400 tons of ore per day. Instead, everything is being shipped over the water route and by airplane to the mine. This will permit erection of the building before cold weather sets in and probably reduce production.

(Continued on Page 23)

# GOLD & DROSS

large newsprint development in Quebec. Among previous important business had been major Government contracts at Saint John, N.B., and Halifax. Even though contractors' profit margins are not now as large as in the boom period, it does not require much figuring to see that eventually important returns will accrue to the common stock, the company's only liability to the public. As a matter of fact, while all these profits may not accrue during the current fiscal year, the report for this period should indicate pretty clearly what is to be expected.

Foundation Company's earnings record has been somewhat erratic but quite in accord with the nature of its business. The deficit of \$9,065 reported in the year ended April 1935 contrasted with earnings of \$216,962 in 1934, \$66,286 in 1933, \$110,167 in 1932, \$183,822 in 1931 and \$242,661 in 1930. The last dividend disbursement was 25 cents paid in March of 1934; in 1933 there was no distribution; in 1932, \$0.37 1/2; and in 1931 and 1930, \$1. Despite the losses of the past two years the company has maintained a satisfactory position, the last report showing total current assets of \$976,226 including cash of \$162,947 and Government bonds of \$208,613, against current liabilities of \$231,799. Indicative of the expenditures necessitated by the new business on hand is the rise in accounts payable to \$229,089 against \$39,942 at the close of the previous year.

It is impossible, of course, to say when distribution may recommence on the common stock, but when it does, payments are likely to be substantial. One estimate, based on a 4 per cent. profit margin on the work now on the books, shows per share on the common of \$3.30, but too much faith should not be put in such estimating until full cost figures are available. Despite the recent report, the attraction of the stock for long term holding has, in my opinion, increased.

## POTPOURRI

J. H. J., Vancouver, B.C. BRETT TRETHEWEY has as its chief quick asset some 410,000 shares of Kenty Gold Mines, these holdings being valued at present at around \$135,000. The company holds claims in the Fort Hope area on the Albany River, and is considering the possibility of exploration work on this group. The company purchased its holdings in Kenty for \$23,167. It is possible some of these shares might be liquidated in event of Brett-Trethewey deciding upon exploration on the Albany River group, either that or through sale of treasury stock. The company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares, of which 1,180,000 shares are still intact in the treasury.

K. N., Fort William, Ont. SAND RIVER has indicated a narrow width of good values, by diamond drilling. A mining plant has been installed and hydro-electric power will be switched on this week. The property is in the Beardmore section of Northern Ontario. The company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares. A genuine effort is being made, but on a vein little more than one foot in width, the enterprise still remains in the prospect class. CENTRAL PORCUPINE has a large acreage and good geology. The property is located in the central part of the Porcupine district, and a large amount of work is being done in search of ore. The effort is a very earnest one, but the element of gamble is heavy. You should not regard the shares as a good investment. Instead they are a gamble. HUDSON PATRICIA went into production with a 50 tons mill at the end of May. The mine is powered by Diesel motor. Ore is estimated at about 25,000 tons to the 200 ft. level. The shares are speculative. I find it difficult to point to attractive issues in the dime class at this time. Most prospects with special merit have advanced above that price. HARKEK is possibly the nearest approach to your requirements in this respect.

V. C. D., Brandon, Man. DOMINION AND ANGLO INVESTMENT CORPORATION, LTD., for the fiscal year ended April 30th, 1936, reports interest and dividends received amounting to \$63,205, an increase from \$59,309 for the preceding year. Other income of \$59 brought the total to \$63,255. After all expenses, including income taxes, net amounted to \$51,011, out of which dividends were paid on the preferred stock of \$50,625. Net profit realized on sale securities during the year totalled \$15,496, of which \$10,000 was transferred to reserve for contingencies, and the balance of \$5,496 to capital surplus. Assets include cash of \$97,000, investments at book value of \$1,633,460 (market value \$1,799,649), and receivables of \$6,146, for a total of \$1,736,697. Current liabilities consist of reserve for Dominion income tax \$3,673 and payables of \$356. Directors report net liquidating value of the company's assets April 30th, 1936, based on market quotations, at \$1,888,962, or \$139.90 per preferred share, against \$1,398,218 and \$103.57 per preferred share at April 30th, 1935.

R. M. C., Hamilton, Ont. McMANUS RED LAKE carried on some surface work, but did not discover ore of economic value. In view of the success attending other efforts in the Red Lake district, the property appears to warrant further effort, situated as it is within about one mile of the Howey and embracing favorable geological conditions. In event of an attempt to explore the property further, some kind of a market might reasonably develop for the shares. The venture, of course, is just a gamble.

C. J. M., Hamilton, Ont. The situation is, I understand, that an attempt may be made to raise new money to pay off at the full face value plus interest on the balance of \$176,000 of first mortgage bonds of ST. JAMES COURT LTD., Toronto apartments. I understand that a substantial part of the issue is held by equity owners. By putting their holdings into the equity, it would only be necessary to raise a new mortgage for part of the total issue of \$176,000 to pay off public investors. Some plan of this sort seems to be now possible of achievement. Last year the company's earnings were equal to about 2 1/2 of bond interest, but no interest was paid as revenues were devoted to payment of tax arrears. These have now been cleaned up and the company is in a position to meet current 1936 taxes. The original mortgage in 1925 was for \$250,000, maturing serially with the balance of principal due January 30, 1935. On the latter date the company was unable to meet the final payments totalling \$176,000 and apparently could not raise a new mortgage for that amount. The result is that the enterprise has been supervised by National Trust Co., trustee for bondholders.

H. K., Raymond, Alta. It is not unusual for brokers to advertise the name of a mining company which may not be engaged in financing. The object in view may differ in individual cases. In the case of BOUSQUET and TELLATIURUM, both are in the prospect stage, and I would not feel so sure that both are fully financed to production, at least to profitable production.

C. A. C., Three Rivers, Que. While the improvement in contracts awarded for new construction has been disappointing for the first six months of the year, I am informed that repairs and improvements in properties have enabled BUILDING PRODUCTS LTD. to show a very satisfactory increase in its volume of sales. This expansion has not been confined to any one of the company's lines of products, and all of its factories are at present operating on full time. There has been a 23% increase in the number of employees compared to a year ago. No indication is available with regard to the extent to which expansion in sales has been reflected in net earnings. It may be reasonably assumed, however, that profits have shown a worthwhile improvement during the first half of the year as compared with the corresponding period of 1935. With the outlook for the second half, prospects are that net earnings for the full

year will make a very favorable showing when compared with those for the preceding year. Dividends at the rate of \$1 a share annually have been paid on both classes of stock since October, 1932; in addition, extras of 25 cents a share were paid in January 1935 and January 1936 on account of 1934 and 1935 operations respectively. Since 1931 dividends distributed on the company's stock have exceeded, or have come close to absorbing fully, net earnings available for dividends. Such a generous dividend policy has been justified by the strong balance sheet position. At the end of 1935 earned surplus amounted to \$764,287, while in addition there was a contingency reserve of \$229,215. Property account has been depreciated by 62 1/2 per cent, and is carried at only \$58,283. Current assets amounted to \$2,009,542, equivalent to approximately 25 times current liabilities of only \$80,798.

W. E. A., Valleyfield, Que. MONETA is situated adjacent to Hollinger Consolidated on the West. Some very low grade ore on Hollinger is close to Moneta. The shares are a gamble. The company also has a share interest in Straw Lake Beach, together with quick assets of close to \$200,000. GRAHAM BOUSQUET worked to 500 ft. in depth, but results were somewhat disappointing. The property appears to warrant some further exploration. The shares, of course, are a gamble. KIRKLAND TOWNSITE is of interest because of location south of Wright-Hargreaves. Repeated efforts, however, have failed to find economic deposits.

S. T. M., Saskatoon, Sask. I am glad to advise you the fiscal year of the CANADA MALTING COMPANY LIMITED ends on July 31 and the annual financial statement generally appears in November. Although there is no official information available as to what the report will show, the opinion is expressed in well informed quarters that business in the current fiscal year compares favorably with that of 1935, and under such circumstances it is logical to expect that earnings will run approximately \$2.56 a share. Canada Malting has improved its net working capital position by \$1,000,000 since 1932, and because of this the present annual dividend rate of \$1.50 a share seems well secured. The company has been transacting a heavy export business to the United States during the last few years, but in this connection it should not be forgotten that the president has pointed out on several occasions that such business must be looked upon as of a transitory character and the earnings accruing therefrom as being merely temporary. Malting has received some additional business since the sale of beer was legalized in the Province of Ontario, but the volume here will not replace the tremendous export trade which the company has enjoyed. Therefore the conclusion seems to be that the shares will continue to enjoy a high investment rating, but the chances for appreciation in value seem limited.

N. H., Calgary, Alta. SULLIVAN CONSOLIDATED is growing steadily. The mill is operating at 120 tons daily, and production in May reached about \$50,000. Plans call for an increase to 150 tons daily. The shares are a reasonable speculation. The prospects are promising for a dividend on a modest basis in the not very distant future. The date will depend upon the extent to which directors wish to build up treasury surplus. The treasury should be in pretty good shape by the end of this year. Indicate ore probably amounts to around \$2,000,000 at present, which is a good foundation. The company is rather highly capitalized at 4,000,000 shares.

N. L. R., Victoria, B.C. I understand that sales of NATIONAL BREWERIES, LTD., to date this year have been well maintained in comparison with the corresponding period of 1935. The effects of the unseasonable early summer weather were largely offset by improved employment conditions, while the recent heat wave coincided with the start of the heavy tourist traffic, which, incidentally, has been much more active this season so far. Export sales to other provinces, notably to the now important Ontario market, have held up well and shipments to the West Indies have, it is stated, been on a larger scale.

M. K. M., Strathroy, Ont. EDGECREEK CONSOLIDATED GOLD SYNDICATE is a property in the prospect stage, and with an uncertain future. For nearly thirty years there has been a little work carried on from time to time in the area east of Matheson where the property is located, but results have always fallen short of success. There is still hope, however, but the element of gamble is heavy. I would not advise purchase of the units.

M. L., Port William, Ont. The common stock of FOREIGN POWER SECURITIES CORPORATION is currently quoted around 70 cents. This compared with a high of \$3 and low of 65 cents for 1936 to date. The low price is in part a reflection of the unsatisfactory earnings situation and in part to the very unsatisfactory conditions, economic and political, existing in France at the present time.

N. T., Toronto, Ont. CON. WEST DOME LAKE was reorganized into West Dome Lake Mines on a basis of two or the old for one of the new. Later, in 1930, West Dome Lake was succeeded by PAYMASTER CONSOLIDATED, with shareholders of West Dome Lake having an option to exchange on the basis of one for ten or buying one Paymaster at five cents for each West Dome share held and receiving share for share on exchange. Trust & Guarantee Co. of Toronto are transfer agents for Paymaster Consolidated.

A. J., Montreal, Ont. In my opinion HIGHTOWER OIL AND REFINING COMPANY is not a safe and sound investment. In its prospects the company presents no evidence of its ability to earn the profits hoped for. I would call the stock an undesirable speculation. Borden Corporation is the financial agent and sponsor of Hightower Oil and Refining Company. It is in the business of selling Hightower stock. In preference to Hightower, I would advise putting your money into good sound stocks such as STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA COMMON, SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER, DOMINION BRIDGE or BUILDING PRODUCTS. These are all good strong companies, and I believe that their common stocks, bought at present prices, should prove decidedly satisfactory investments over the next several years.

H. J., Toronto, Ont. WRIGHT-HARGREAVES is among the important producers, and is paying a high rate of dividends. While the shares are good for a hold with moderate return on the investment in mind, yet the chances for appreciation of value of shares on the market are more in favor of younger mines, or with older mines where there is promise of development or newer properties to augment the wasting resources of the old.

T. D., Ottawa, Ont. I see no reason why you should sell INTERNATIONAL NICKEL now. The company is in a very healthy condition, earnings are at a new peak and there seems to me to be every reason to expect further satisfactory growth in earnings over the next several years. The stock market outlook is somewhat uncertain, but seems to be improving.

C. F. W., Montreal, Ont. ELDOREDO is working aggressively on properties at Great Bear Lake. The work has recently been extended to 500 ft. in depth. The mill is operating steadily, and concentrates sufficient to feed a refinery of 40 tons per month at Port Hope are being produced. These concentrates contain the pitchblende from which radium is recovered. I would not offer an opinion in respect to whether the market for the shares will advance, or not.

K. L. C., Calgary, Alta. The CONTROL COMBUSTION COMPANY shares you hold are apparently those of an old company organized under the laws of New Jersey in 1882. Although the company filed its last annual report with the secretary of state in 1884, it has never been declared legally dead. However, no trace of the company has been found for many years and to all purposes it is legally out of business. I am sure the shares have no market value.

D. C., Guelph, Ont. SAN ANTONIO shares are a reasonably attractive hold in these prices, but the outlook for the mine is not as good as it was a year ago. Further work may reduce the element of uncertainty, in which case those who hold would get the benefit. There is still a lot of ore in sight. The management of the mine is highly efficient.

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The business and assets of the Federal Reserve Life of Kansas City, Kan., were awarded to the Residential Life of Los Angeles in a decision rendered recently by Fred and Judge Pollock in the receivership hearings which had been pending for some time. Right bids had been filed for the Federal Reserve business, which amounted to some what over \$300,000, with assets of \$85,500,000.

Under the regular insurance plan a tentative bid of \$6 per cent was placed against the net reserves, the bids to draw 4½ per cent for five years and 4 per cent thereafter. All bids are to be settled by Sept. 1. A branch office of the Residential will be maintained at Kansas City to service the Federal Reserve business. All pending claims will be paid at once without restriction, though it is expected that disability payments will be adjusted materially. The conclusion of the case was one of the most swiftly handled on record, only 19 days elapsing between the date of receivership and this final reinsurance amount.

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# Concerning Insurance

## SUCCESSION DUTY

Another Unsuccessful Effort to Effect Reduction in  
Tax on Death Duty Policies in Great Britain

BY GEORGE GILBERT

WHILE increasing legislative recognition is being given in Canada and the United States to the principle that no succession duty or inheritance tax should be payable in respect of insurance moneys derived from life policies expressly earmarked for the purpose, except in so far as these moneys exceed the amount of the duty of tax in Great Britain, the home of life insurance, the Government has so far rejected any proposal of that nature which have been brought forward, although in other directions it encourages people to take out insurance protection by exempting from income tax that part of a man's income which he puts into life insurance. The premiums on which exemption is claimed, however, must not exceed in respect of any policy seven per cent of the sum insured, in all, one-sixth of his total income.

The British House of Commons recently an interesting debate took place on the following clause which it was proposed to add to the Finance Bill, then under consideration. In the case of every person dying after the date of the passing of this Act moneys payable under a policy of assurance on the life of the deceased effected after the passing of this Act expressly for the purpose of payment of estate duty payable in respect of property passing on the death of the deceased shall be taken at its surrender value on the day on which the deceased died."

In moving the second reading of this clause, Sir William Davison took occasion to point out that its object was to encourage taxpayers to take out life insurance policies specially earmarked for the payment of estate duty in the name of the Chancellor of the Exchequer or otherwise as the Treasury might think desirable. His contention was that instead of the Treasury losing heavily or indeed at all by the acceptance of the clause it would gain substantial benefits through the preservation of moderate sized estates intact, which would continue to yield income tax, and surtax and funeral death duties, while any immediate loss in the first instance would be infinitesimal.

HE CLAIMED that it was absurd for the Treasury to argue, as they had sometimes done in the past, that they would lose estate duty on the life insurance which people might take out in order to pay death duties, for by reason of the present law no person was so foolish as to do such a thing. If they took out an insurance policy in order to pay death duties the amount of the insurance would be added to the estate and in many cases not only would they have to pay the additional estate duty but the whole estate would be put in a higher category.

Under the law as it stands at present if a man dies worth £10,000, the death duty payable would be £400, namely four per cent. But if he took out a policy for £400 his estate would then amount to £10,400 and the rate of duty on that amount is five per cent, which would make the tax £520. Thus by taking out the policy to pay the debt due to the State he would increase the rate of death duty on the whole of his estate. That is, by increasing the value of his estate by £400, he would increase the amount of death duty payable by £120. Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that many people in the old country take twice before taking out death duty policies.

There is no question that these death duties may be levied in such a manner and at such a rate as to work serious harm to both the individual and the State. Sir William Davison referred to the serious effect of the present death duties in Great Britain on agriculture and also on small business. In the case of agriculture, farmers had often to give up their tenancies or had to raise money in order to purchase the farms which very often they could ill afford to do, and the consequence was that their ready capital which might be used in buying fertilizers and other materials was not available, the farms being starved and wheat injured due to agriculture.

THIS remark he said also applied to farm labourers, farm servants and others who were often given notice because the owner of the farm or estate could not any longer afford to maintain such a large establishment. He referred to the fact of those who had been to the Inland Revenue and had asked for time to pay on successive to an estate. They had gone through the estate expenses with the Revenue officials and had had it suggested to them, "You could do with fewer men here and there," and their reply had generally been, "I could, but the property that my father or relative had could not then be kept up as it was kept up before." The result was that men were dismissed.

He said that the same disastrous effects were to be seen in tradesmen, especially small businesses, which had had to realize on capital that was urgently required for maintenance and development at a time when those concerned were most seriously hit by the removal of the head of the business. He also pointed out that it was the generally recognized practice in Great Britain to provide for unforeseen contingencies such as unemployment, sickness, old age, fire and death by means of insurance, but that owing to the present law with regard to insurance against death duties it was impracticable to do so, and as a matter of

fact, people did not do so because it did not pay them to do it.

While expressing sympathy with the idea of insuring against death duties, Chancellor after Chancellor had generally rejected that he was unable to accept any proposal for relief from taxation on such insurance, mainly on two grounds: First, that it would mean a loss of revenue to the State, and, second, that it was not fair that people who pay an annual sum in premiums on insurance to secure a policy for payment of death duties should be placed in a privileged position compared with other people who save that amount of money each year and accumulate it thereby increasing their estate. Sir William Davison said he hoped to show that the total accumulation, at compound interest, of the amounts which would have to be paid for insurance premiums would be practically the same as the surrender value of the policy.

HE ARGUED that there would be no loss of revenue to the State by the acceptance of his proposal, because the State would not be losing something which it now has, as these insurances were not now being taken out, and because the State would obtain a substantial revenue from the taxation of the insurances which would be taken out if such insurances were taken for taxation purposes at their surrender value; and, further, because the Treasury would gain in income tax, surtax and death duties in having estates kept intact which otherwise would be greatly reduced in value. He also pointed out that if death duty insurances were taken at their surrender value they would as a rule be approximately of the same amount as the total savings which a taxpayer would accumulate by the investment of the amount of the premiums on life insurance required to meet death duties. Taken at their surrender value on the day a person died, they would amount approximately to the same sum as if the premium of £100, or whatever it might be, had been accumulated for a number of years to the time of the person's death.

In opposing the adoption of the clause, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. W. S. Morrison, pointed out that the ordinary method of valuation for estate duty purposes as regards capital assets was to take the principal value at the time of death, that is to say, the principal value of the asset when the man is dead, as there was no question of death duties until the man is dead. If his information was right, there must be something wrong with the calculations of the previous speaker, because it was advised that acceptance of the proposal would involve a loss of between £50,000 and £75,000 in the immediate future. He asked the House to consider what the ultimate result of the proposal might be. They were asked to apply to this form of property a canon of valuation different from what was applied to other forms of property, in that it attached to a lower value than the true value. It would not be long, he said, before people would find out the preferential position in which they were putting insurance policies effected for the purpose of paying death duties, and instead of leaving their money in other forms of property which were valued at their true value, they would tend to take out insurance policies for this purpose, and would lock their money up in this form of property.

If this form of property was valued at a lower standard than other forms of property, so far from being a gain to the Treasury, it would be to some extent involve a loss, he said, as he was told, if the clause were accepted, it was easy to foresee within a reasonable space of years that the loss might be £100,000 or £100,000 a year. He could not commend the clause to the House for the reason stated. There were objections on grounds of principle and, in any case it was too expensive to be contemplated at present.

Asked whether it would be possible to treat the insurance as a separate item and only charge duty on it at the rate at which that sum would be taxed, the Financial Secretary replied that that was a different question. There was another method that had been suggested of giving some form of relief to estate duty payers. It would also involve a loss to the Treasury, as you might as well suppose that a man with an income of, say, £1,000 should be able to put it into two pockets and say, "I have an income of £1,000 but two incomes of £500." It was bound to reduce the rate of duty.

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Despite the plea of another member that the clause should be supported in the round that it would encourage theft, it was negative.

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CANADIAN GENERAL  
EXECUTIVE CHANGES

IMPORTANT changes in the head office organization of the Canadian General Insurance Co. and the Toronto General Insurance Co. were announced recently.

In order to more fully co-ordinate the direction of the two companies W. P. Fess, resigned as president of Canadian General Insurance Co. and is succeeded by G. G. Barrett. Smith who has already been president of Toronto General Insurance Co. for many years.

Upon the resignation of Paul H. Hurst, Mr. Fess, who has been managing director, was appointed general manager and will now act as



A. N. MITCHELL, Vice-President and General Manager, Canada Life Assurance Company, who was recently elected Second Vice-President of The Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association.

vice-president and general manager of both companies.

W. F. Spy, who has been Ontario Casualty manager since 1929 and has taken such a large place in the building of the companies in that province, has been appointed assistant general manager.

Norman G. Cummings, who has been acting as assistant Ontario casualty manager, has been appointed Ontario casualty manager and will have full charge of production and supervision of casualty, surety and automobile business in that province.

David L. Laidlaw, who has acted as inspector since inception of Canadian General Insurance Co., has been appointed assistant Ontario manager and his duties will include supervision of all classes of business written by the companies.

Thus G. Breech, secretary of both companies, also resigned. C. W. Sykes, who has been treasurer, succeeds him and will combine the offices of secretary and treasurer.

J. C. Rutherford will continue as casualty manager and E. C. G. Johnson as fire manager of both companies and there will be no change in the management of the various branches at Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Regina, Edmonton and Saint John.

### NEW NORTHERN DIRECTOR

THE Northern Assurance Company Limited, of Aberdeen and London, announces the appointment of Mr. Basil William Bloomer to the London Board.

Mr. Bloomer is chairman of O-Cedar Consolidated Trust, Limited, of O-Cedar, Limited, manufacturers of household polishes, and is a member of the Board of Cables Investment Trust Limited, the Trust Company of London and Scotland, Limited, of the East London Rubber Company, Limited and of Allied Freight Services Limited.

Mr. Alex Hurry, manager of Northern Assurance for Canada, recently returned from Aberdeen where he attended the one hundredth annual meeting of the company.

### NEW YORK LIFE SALES INCREASE

AT THIRTY-TWO per cent, increase in the amount of the company's new applications for life insurance during June, 1936, as compared with June, 1935, was announced by President Thomas A. Buckner of the New York Life Insurance Company. The June volume of more than \$53,200,000 of new applications exceeded May by eleven per cent, and was larger than any month's volume during the first half of the year.

There were 24,851 new applications during June, 1936, an increase of 35 per cent over June, 1935, and an increase of 11 per cent over May of this year. The number of new applications in June likewise exceeded the total for any month in the first half of the year.

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### OFFICERS OF INSURANCE INSTITUTE

AT the Annual Meeting of The Insurance Institute of Toronto, held June 29th, 1936, the following officers were elected to hold office for the session 1936-1937.

Honorary President, W. R. Houghton, London & Lancashire Insurance Co.; President, J. H. Ridder, Eagle Star & British Dominions Insurance Co.; Vice-President, F. Weightman, Phoenix Assco. Co. of London, Eng.; Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. Burgess, 41 Glenrose Ave., Toronto; Honorary Librarian, R. Forster Smith, Liverpool & London & Globe Insco. Co.; Convener, Debating Club, E. Sword, Union Insurance Society of Canton.

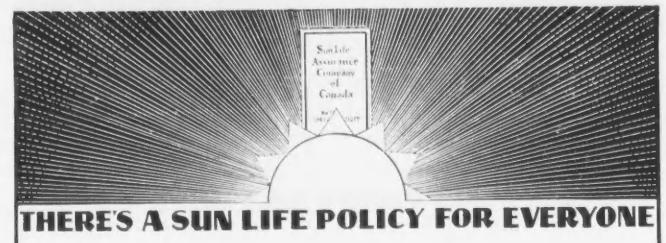
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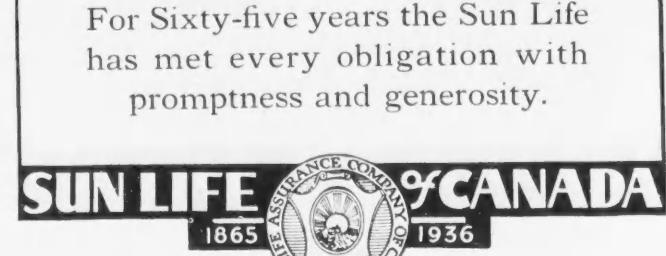
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THERE'S A SUN LIFE POLICY FOR EVERYONE



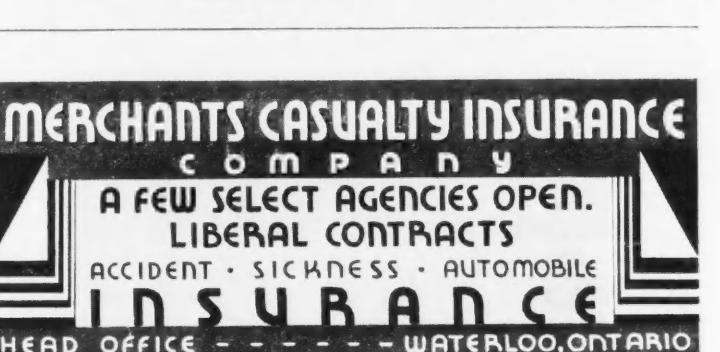
For Sixty-five years the Sun Life has met every obligation with promptness and generosity.



INQUIRIES FOR AGENCIES  
ARE INVITED

HEAD OFFICE  
TORONTO

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ESTABLISHED IN 1850  SYMBOL OF SECURITY

The Aetna Life Insurance Company, writing Life, Group, and Accident insurance, has been a Canadian institution since 1850.

CALGARY • MONTREAL • TORONTO • VANCOUVER • WINNIPEG



TURN "EXPENSE"  
INTO "INVESTMENT"

OUR plan of mutual fire insurance will not only give you protection in a sound reliable company—it will also earn you dividends of 20% to 30% each year.

• • •

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL  
FIRE ASSOCIATION

Non Assessable Policies Assets \$6,000,000.

• • •

Write for descriptive folder to our nearest office

Vancouver  
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OVER SIXTY YEARS IN THE BOILER INSPECTION  
AND ENGINEERING COMPANY

1875

The Boiler Inspection and  
Insurance Co. of Canada

806 The Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg., Montreal

908 Federal Bldg., Toronto

221 Curry Bldg., Winnipeg

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OPERATING FROM ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC  
"Canada's Largest Fire Mutual"



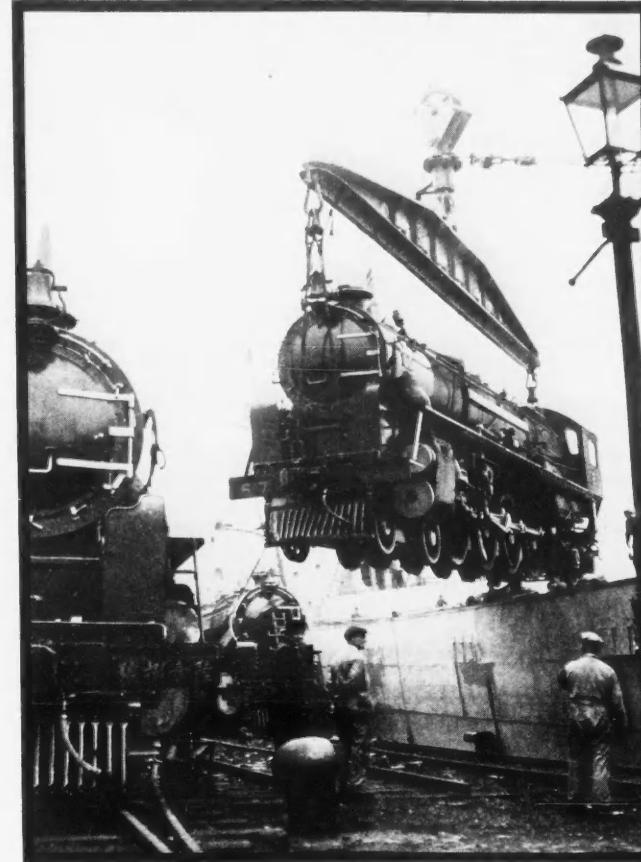
We offer every facility to both the Assured and the Agent—satisfying the growing demand for purely Canadian Insurance.

**The Casualty Company of Canada**

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO  
Everything but Life Insurance—Agency Correspondence invited.  
GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, President  
A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.

FOUNDED 1792

Insurance Company of North America  
Canadian Head Office  
Toronto  
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS EXCEEDS \$61,000,000.00  
H. C. MILLS, General Manager for Canada



LOCOMOTIVES FOR CHINA. Eight British-built locomotives, each weighing over 140 tons, were recently shipped to China from Birkenhead. The photograph shows one of them being lifted on board the S.S. "Belpamela".

Ottawa of \$137,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders, and all claims are readily collectable. At the end of 1935 its total assets in Canada were \$201,153.49, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$129,356.33, showing a surplus here of \$80,797.16. Its head office financial statement showed total assets of \$3,580,399; total liabilities except capital of \$1,548,270; surplus as regards policyholders, \$2,032,129; paid up capital, \$1,000,000; net surplus over capital, unearned premium reserve and all liabilities, \$1,032,129.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Having for some time been a constant reader of SATURDAY NIGHT, especially the financial section and insurance page, I am taking advantage of the service offered to subscribers in regard to advice on life insurance. I am a young man of 35 in good health, married, with one daughter age seven. My wife also is in good health and about my own age. Apart from the fact that I have always been a firm believer in life insurance, I dropped about \$1,000 in stocks in '29.

I am attaching hereto a summary of my insurance holdings, etc. My idea in buying whole life of late years and leaving the dividend to accrue was to have the policies become paid up in twenty odd years and possibly carry them on to maturity as endowments, but with declining endowments, this scheme does not appear so promising.

My annual income amounts to about \$3,500 (earned) and about \$500 from investments. I have had several cuts since '29. I live in rented flat at \$15 per month, unheated. Drive Ford car. Carry fire insurance on furniture and usual coverage on car. Reasonably sure of my position with fair prospects of salary increases as general conditions improve. The company I work for have no pension scheme.

Carried small amount of accident and sickness insurance up until a year or two ago but discontinued it account increase in premiums and have never renewed it since with another company, feeling disability benefits in life policies gave me fair protection in case of serious lay up.

Am anxious as soon as possible to increase my life insurance and build up a larger estate as at present rates of interest, if I passed out, my wife and daughter would not have much income. Am also anxious to provide for old age if possible. I have thought some of a combined (units) Little Income policy as advertised by the Excedor Company or Mutual of Canada, but perhaps some of the other companies have a better proposition. I understand the Sun life have not only cut my dividends but are taking additional off my dividend and applying same to disability portion of my policies. This I cannot see, as I entered into a contract with them years ago for disability benefits at a certain price and it is not my fault if they now find they did not charge enough premium for these benefits. I understand other policy holders with the Sun who have not got the T.D.B. are not affected.

Please give me your advice as to what type of new insurance you think I ought to have.

M. P. G., Halifax, N.S.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you be kind enough to advise me of the standing of the United Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Federal Bldg., Toronto? Are they a reputable company? Do they pay their claims promptly and, being an American company, do they carry deposit with the Government to protect the Canadian policyholders?

R. N., Toronto, Ont.

United Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Boston, Mass., with Canadian head office in the Federal Bldg., Toronto, is regularly licensed in Canada for the transaction of fire, limited explosion, sprinkler leakage, and tornado insurance, and has a deposit with the Government of Canada of \$81,120 for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

It was incorporated in 1908, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1925. At December 31, 1935, its total

*In aroma and taste—*  
**"EXPORT"**  
CIGARETTES  
*—are delightful.*

Summer Risks

FOUNDED 1880  
This is the time when most people assume new risks—travelling in their cars—leaving the house unoccupied—transporting valuables from place to place—and dozens of hazards that insurance is designed to completely cover. You should discuss with your agent the matter of ample insurance coverage to take care of these additional risks.

**THE EMPLOYERS'**  
Liability Assurance Corporation  
Limited, of London, England

MONTREAL TORONTO  
WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER  
FIRE • AUTOMOBILE • CASUALTY

assets in this country were \$126,459.67, while its total liabilities here amounted to \$64,827.72, showing a surplus in the Dominion of \$61,631.95. Its head office financial statement showed total assets of \$4,826,030; total liabilities of \$2,413,321; surplus over liabilities of \$2,601,709. Its total income in 1935 was \$3,933,441, and its total disbursements, \$2,315,933.

It operates on the mutual principle, and returns at the end of the year by way of refund or dividend what is not required for losses, reserves and expenses. It is in a sound financial position, and safe to do business with.

L. D. N., Sarnia, Ont.

Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Association of Omaha, Nebraska, has been in existence since 1910, but has only been operating in Canada since December 11, 1934, when it received Dominion registry. It is regularly licensed in this country for the transaction of sickness insurance and insurance against bodily injury and death by accident. Its Canadian head office is in Toronto.

At the end of 1935 its total assets in Canada were \$57,018.50, while its total Canadian liabilities amounted to \$10,292.97, showing a surplus in this country of \$46,725.53. Since the beginning of 1936 it has increased its Government deposit at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders to \$100,000. All claims against the Association are readily collectable here.

While benefits provided under its policies are liberal and the rates low, the policy contract itself is not a closed contract like that issued by a stock company, but is an open contract, as the Association reserves the right to assess the policyholder if, as and when necessary. The assessment liability of policyholders is unlimited. However, no assessment has so far been levied on policyholders. I am officially informed.

If a person understands this contingent liability feature of the policy and is willing to assume it in order to try to save on the cost of his sickness and accident insurance, there is no reason in my opinion why he should not do so. Of course a person may not want a contract in which it is provided that if the premium called for therein should prove insufficient to meet the requirements of the Association, it may call for the difference.

It is to be noted that the policy does not cover while the insured is not continuously under the professional care and regular attendance of at least one a week, beginning with the first treatment, of a licensed physician or surgeon, other than himself.

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It operates on the mutual principle, and returns at the end of the year by way of refund or dividend what is not required for losses, reserves and expenses. It is in a sound financial position, and safe to do business with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

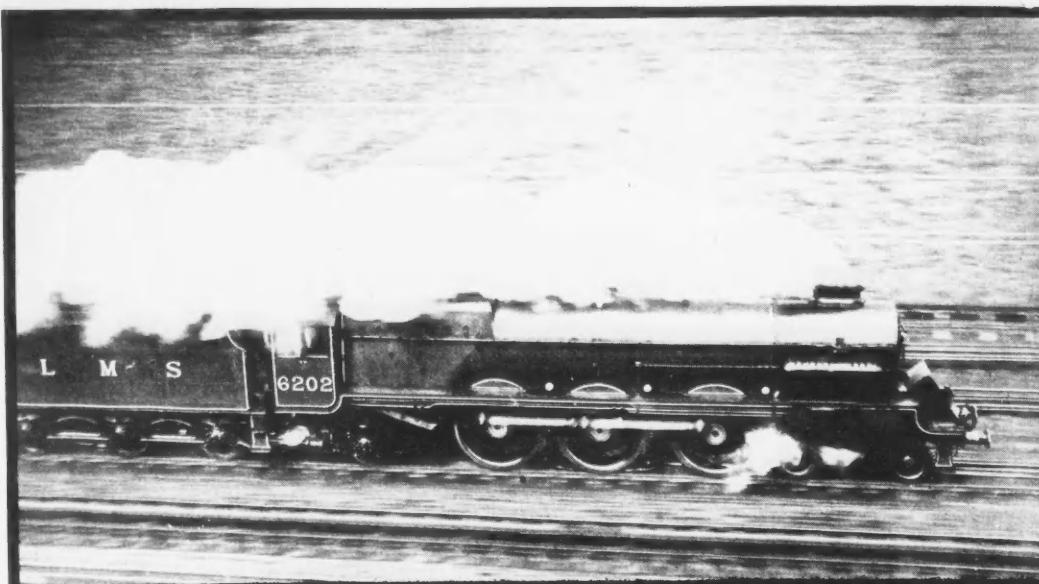
Would you be kind enough to advise me of the standing of the United Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Federal Bldg., Toronto? Are they a reputable company? Do they pay their claims promptly and, being an American company, do they carry deposit with the Government to protect the Canadian policyholders?

R. N., Toronto, Ont.

United Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Boston, Mass., with Canadian head office in the Federal Bldg., Toronto, is regularly licensed in Canada for the transaction of fire, limited explosion, sprinkler leakage, and tornado insurance, and has a deposit with the Government of Canada of \$81,120 for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

It was incorporated in 1908, and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1925. At December 31, 1935, its total

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## OUR ECONOMIC DISCONTENTS

### Favorable Conditions Exist for Revival of World Trade and Finance—On What Lines Should It Proceed?

BY D. GRAHAM HUTTON

*Editor's Note: This is the second and final portion of an article published by Lloyds Bank Limited ("Opinions in the Last Issue of its Monthly Review. The first instalment appeared in our issue of July 18.)*

THE world-wide economic crisis began in 1929. In 1931 the international currency crisis supervened, and since then, there have been a gold standard (France and the gold alone a sterling standard) and an American gold standard, diverging still more, and a host of measures by exchange-control countries in a quest of gold standard. As long as the gold-laden countries maintained their dollar standard, efforts to achieve equilibrium of their costs and prices with those in the outside world, the 20th century exchange standard movement had stabilized. But as almost at once now France has been leaving the United States, trying to settle on gold, while the dollar dollar zone remains, the system has been stalled. This has brought out clearly the fundamental incompatibility of the members of the gold standard with such policy, and we may expect that, before long, the attempt to achieve equilibrium by defining the gold zone will be abandoned together with some percentage of the gold standard. This is what is meant by "gold and non-gold," and it appears as though the last happened in Poland. It is the fundamental state of a gold zone standardization agreement now, approximately on 2000, for the last two years.

Since the prices of raw materials appear to the world, and ciliated both in gold and national currencies, rapidly been rising during the last twelve months. This has brought together one more of the two factors of the gold-savers, who, although their standard was in 1929, has also indicated the achievement of equilibrium between cost and wholesale prices in most world trading countries. The achievement of equilibrium between the costs of different currencies, and the achievement of equilibrium between wholesale and retail prices. These developments, in their turn, help to mitigate the exclusive efforts of tariffs on international commerce. Once international equilibrium of costs is in sight, exporters can take steps to reduce their costs by reducing tariffs and so on, and then there becomes room for imports and production. Once the various national economies become effective barrier to imports.

Now the favorable conditions, causing the revival of world trade and finance, are what is discussed in detail?

THE World Economic Conference of 1927 and 1933 failed because there were too many. Too many countries filled the atmosphere. The experience of the sterling bloc since 1931 made a moral. Where one or two trading countries can control a large proportion of the world's imports and the forces of most trading countries, they incur a great responsibility for determining policy. Today, if we assume that the financial difficulties of the gold zone are finally overcome, and that commodity prices at least hold their own, there is now in existence the no less of a world trading system of nations. Every fiscal or financial act of that club would be so influential upon the world's markets and supplies that the majority of the world trading nations would be bound to co-operate with it.

The countries which are now in some kind of economic association—fiscal or commercial—against Britain, the British Dominions, Canada, and Mandates, the four Scandinavian countries, as well as Argentina, Belgium, Portugal, and the three Baltic States. To these would certainly be added Holland and the Netherlands East Indies, once the currency difficulties of the Dutch had been settled.

Immediately beyond this inner ring of world trading nations stand France and the French Empire, since the French currency problem is settled, it is doubtful if France could afford, with too heavy dependence on imported raw materials, to remain outside the club, as outlined above. The great mutual interest of Britain and France in each other's imports would probably prove con-

ducive to the same end. And by the new French Government we have been promised a more liberal trading policy.

Beyond France, in turn, stand two great Powers with vast resources, who, because of their large domestic markets, are not so greatly dependent on world trade: the United States and Russia. Co-operation with the United States in the revival of world trade is, to say the least, a possibility. For the experience of the Roosevelt regime, and the insistence of Mr. Henry Wallace on America's primary exports, has shown conclusively that not even America can afford to ignore the cotton and wheat markets. The small percentage of American industrial production which goes for export is more the less crucial when it comes to showing a profit or a loss. The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, in an address to the Merchants' Association in New York on May 23d, placed the issues before the American public very clearly. The United States may either follow a course of presentational co-operation in, and stimulation of world trade, or else push the world towards political and governmental chaos and military advantage. Nevertheless, co-operation between the club and the United States is not likely at the outset, to be beyond specific arrangements for the marketing of American products in club countries, and for the liberalization of the American industrial tariff in certain specific cases, so that club countries would be enabled to vary their commercial or other indebtedness to America in goods or services.

The importance of the United States in the financial and commercial life of Latin America would strengthen an indication to Britain to bring the leading Latin American nations into co-operation with club members. On the other hand, Russia too has learned much in the years of world-wide depression, and it is a new Russia which now looks out upon world distinctly less distrustful of Russia. The economic development of Russia has not stayed still during the last five years; it has progressed rapidly, and it would not be difficult to develop trade between club members and Russia.

Finally, there are the three Great Powers of the world which are variously known as "have-nots," "disaffected Powers," "totalitarian states," "militaristic," and the like. They certainly constitute a grave political and economic problem for their economic systems stand tip-toe at the very sponge of economic nationalism. Never in the modern world, with the solitary exception of Russia, for whose social and economic system they all profess adherence, has there been an economic nationalism as state-controlled corporate capitalism like that of Germany, Italy, and, subject to qualification, Japan. The cardinal question is, "How much of their economies, or economic nationalism is essential, for domestic political reasons, to the conduct of their totalitarian states?" None can say. But we must at least proceed on the assumption that they cannot be cold-shouldered into greater and more explosive economic isolation unless they elect to retire there themselves. To that end, Germany, Italy, and Japan should be invited to co-operate in the revival of world trade and the resumption of development of the world's economic resources.

But what are to be the conditions of club membership?

THE conditions can only be a willingness among the members to co-operate in the drafting and common execution of a practicable economic program. Such a program could quickly be elaborated today. It need not do more than respond to the general anxieties about specific economic problems which already stare us in the face. Necessarily, the advantages to be obtained by collective solution of these specific problems would have to be confined to club members, who were willing to take collective action for that solution. (For example, most favored nation treaties between club members and non-member countries would have to be denounced.) This merely means that the club would have to draw up rules. Such rules would be implicit in the economic program devised.

The following, in broad outline, are the possible heads of a specific, limited agreement to increase international trade and exchange between those countries who would agree to execute it:

(1) Currency and the Exchanges. An agreement might be concluded to maintain exchange rates for a fixed period ahead, within definite narrow limits. Exchange Funds should be set up, where they do not yet exist, for that purpose. Where countries in the club have exchange-clearings, or clearing agreements, with any other club country, arrangements should be made to adapt them to the new system. The necessity for an association of Central Banks, e.g., for common Exchange Fund operations, should not be overlooked. The regulation of the price of gold in club countries could safely be left to each country, once their mutual exchange rates had been stabilized. Some gold would certainly pass between the members, where there was no other way of effecting mutual balances of payments.

(2) Regulation of International Indebtedness. This would necessarily involve arrangements for the reduction of clearings, resumption of new foreign lending within the club, etc. Amortization of outstanding, unregulated debts could be made to march hand in hand with the increase in the volume and value of trade between the participating countries. For example, M. Léon Blum has voiced the need to settle the French debt to America, as part of an agreement to increase international trade. It would be madness if the British Government did not take an equal opportunity to remove an obstacle to Anglo-Saxon understanding and co-operation.

(3) The Gradual Abolition of Import Quotas. Their gradual removal would have greater immediate effects on world trade than a gradual reduction of tariffs. The rate of removal of the quotas would naturally depend on industrial and agricultural conditions in each country. But the number of countries comprehended in the agreements, and the simultaneity of their mutual concessions, will enable quotas to be abolished gradually without excessive economic distortion inside each country.

(4) Mutual Annual Reductions in Tariffs. This was proposed in the Oslo Convention and Ouchy agreements of 1932 and 1933. Even small annual reductions in the tariffs of club countries would rapidly increase the volume of trade passing, in view of the present approach to international equilibrium of costs. Again, progress would have to be slow, but a simultaneous and effective annual reduction of only 10 per cent. of the

ad valorem customs duty itself (e.g., from a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem to 36 per cent., and so on) would quickly make itself felt. In this respect, the most-favored-nation clause would have to be denounced against non-club members.

(5) Resumption of Emigration and Immigration. In conjunction with (6) below, the less-developed countries might easily agree to relax their immigration bans, not only in favor of agriculturist immigrants, but also, *ex hypothesi*, in favor of immigrant industrial skilled workers from the older countries, e.g., for development of the coal, iron, and mineral deposits of Australia, Canada, Brazil, Africa, India.

(6) The Resumption of Foreign Lending. This would be restricted to participating countries, possibly by co-operation between the Central Banks' Association and the Exchange Funds. The increase in the volume of trade passing between the participating countries would itself be some guarantee for the annual services on new loans; and reductions of tariffs and abolition of quotas would permit payment of such services in goods. The extent to which services (invisible imports and exports) would revive, e.g., shipping, insurance, international financing of goods in transit, tourist traffic, commissions—would certainly be great, and this would balance the greater imports of goods into capital-exporting countries.

(7) Reaffirmation of the "Open Door" Principle in Colonial Trade. This is of cardinal political importance (e.g., *vis-à-vis* Italy, Germany, Japan), though actually it would only affect Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, and Portugal. The autonomous Dominions naturally would not be affected, otherwise than by their own agreement to modify their tariffs. The attempts of Britain, France, and Holland to exclude cheap Japanese goods from Colonial territories, at the cost of poor native populations, would have to be modified. To the extent that trade within the circle of participating nations expanded, this policy would prove both practicable and profitable; and it would traverse the charges that Colonial territories were becoming threats to the vital existence of non-

participating countries.

(8) Supervision of International Monopolies. In order to draw the fangs of the argument about access to raw materials, the participating nations might usefully agree to supervise, in a liberal spirit, those international associations of producers who can effectively control the supplies, and therefore the prices, of elementary raw materials, e.g., rubber, most non-ferrous metals, etc. Real and effective representation of consumers on the supervisory boards would greatly help to measure not only consumers in the participating nations themselves, but also those in countries outside the club.

This economic program, even if it were only set in hand, would exercise an immediate beneficial effect on the unemployed men, machines and plantations of the participating countries, as well as upon their services, e.g., shipping, banking, insurance and tourist traffic. But it would encounter difficulties right at the outset. Are such difficulties insurmountable?

FIRST, it is evident that a forward economic policy of this kind stands or falls by its calming effects on the obvious political instabilities and acrimonies of the present international situation. That, however, is not to say that nothing can be done economically until the elusive political confidence returns. For political confidence is as much a function of economic progress, as economic progress is of political confidence. If there is to be no more development of the world's economic resources, if nations are to pursue temporary and distorted national recoveries with increasingly artificial monetary and other stratagems, then the political pressure of Great Powers who have deliberately incurred economic difficulties is bound to break outwards, rather than inwards. In that event—perish the thought!—there will never be more political stability or confidence than there is now.

Assuredly our most clamant need is to convince the principal trading nations of the national economic advantages to be derived from collective economic action. Appreciation of a common economic interest will quickly breed political stability and solidarity between the participating countries. It is worth recalling that membership of the League of Nations never paid, economically. If it had done so, its political achievements and potency might have been irreducible.

Secondly, it is clear that each Government in the countries of the club will have to face strong and organized opposition from those national vested interests—producers, investors and workers—who will be disengaged by the gradual reduction of tariffs and the gradual abolition of import quotas. Such opposition should be taken in hand by the Governments themselves and their spokesmen, who will be able to point to economic benefits in other, more economical, more productive branches of national economic life. The spectacle of many Governments taking a stand on the slogan: "Bigger and better national incomes," would be indeed welcome. It might incidentally prove an inestimable electoral boon to those democratic Governments which appear to have lost both grip and vision during the economic crisis.

Nor need these Governments fear outbreaks of economic xenophobia at home, as long as they have real economic achievements to show their countrymen, in exchange for a gradual straightening-out of the distortions caused by the depression and by the random expedients adopted to palliate its effects. After all, the ordered and gradual modification of domestic agriculture or industry will be neither as sudden, nor as dis-

locating, as those induced by the devices of economic nationalism. And they will have a stimulating, rather than a lowering, effect on national incomes.

Thirdly, however, there is one difficulty which is bound to prove less tractable than others. The increase of international trade and the resumption of economic development of many countries' resources envisaged in some such program will inevitably raise the question: What is to happen to the independent credit policies of those nations which have hitherto induced recovery mainly by monetary methods? Will rates of interest rise with rising foreign trade and the resumption of foreign lending? If so, will not this exert a deflationary effect on the industries working purely for domestic demand, house-building, distributive trades, transport, amusements, etc.?

A partial answer lies in the extent to which the exports of capital goods to primary countries revive. They will presumably increase as soon as foreign loans can securely be made. But the industrialized countries, it must be remembered, are always the best customers of each other. For example, Britain and Germany, or France and Germany. And their mutual trade is not only in capital goods, but in specialized consumption goods as well.

Moreover, to attempt to answer these well-founded queries, without any regard to the new co-ordinating functions of the various countries' central banks and Exchange Funds, would be missing one new factor of supreme importance. There is no reason to suppose that, if foreign trade were increasing among the participating countries, a deflationary effect would ensue inside any country, for that reason alone. There is no reason to expect violent distortions or balances of payments in the club, or falls in the exchange value of national currencies, once trade is increasing, foreign lending being resumed, and transfers co-ordinated by the collaboration of central banks and exchange funds. At least, any long-run tendency for one currency to depreciate, or to appreciate, could be gradually corrected by the appropriate national and collective action.

IT is assuredly in some such direction as this that we must look for an escape from the world's present economic discontents. The alternative seems to be a race between bankruptcies: the political bankruptcy of the more favored trading States, now adding unto themselves the growing financial burden of armaments; and the economic bankruptcy of the less-favored States, with their authoritarian economic apparatus and the overwhelming importance they attach to military expenditure. Whichever bankruptcy wins, a political explosion is bound to occur, sooner or later, from the effects of which no trading country can hope to remain immune. The dictators are right in one respect: neither the world, nor the nations, can remain static. But that is no reason why dictatorships alone should be dynamic; nor why the world should be dynamited towards disaster.

The great transition in which we can yet be turned to the economic advantage of many countries. The only condition is that the downward political and economic spiral should be arrested and reversed. It is the theme of this article that an attempt can, and should, be made to form a non-imperial, economic association of countries for the redressment of their trade, and the full exploitation of their idle resources. Only by collective means can they hope to achieve both economic progress and political tranquility. Failing such an attempt, the outlook for the world—and for Europe in particular—seems wreathed in a grim obscurity.

### BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

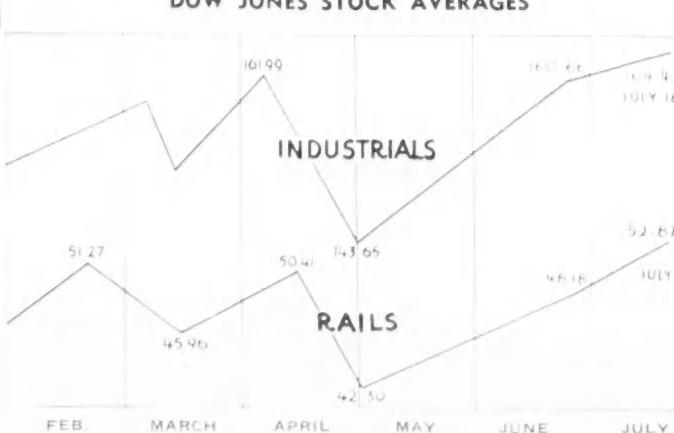
*Continued from Page 17*

out of the market entirely. Now, however, investors may safely reinvest their funds to the extent of 100% and speculators may use market dues, no matter how small the amount devoted to speculation, to buy a diversified list of not less than five common stocks.

Both investors and speculators must at this time rigorously survey the prospective earning power of the equities which they purchase as the market will necessarily be much more vulnerable because of the inadequate April correction of the long rise from March 1935. Stocks held should therefore be supported by the bulk of good earnings in event of a more than usual minor decline.

How long will this current up-ward persist? In point of time it is impossible to guess, but measured by the Industrials average it is likely to reach between 175 and 185.

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## A WORLD WHEAT SHORTAGE?

### Political as Well as Economic Factors Affect Situation —Will War Fears Reduce Wheat Exports?

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

*Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London*

THE best-laid plans of wheat market operators have again been upset by the weather. The possibility of a world wheat shortage following the American drought must give the people of the world, as well as the sponsors of schemes for the conservation of vital commodities against the contingency of war, seriously to think. For of all commodities wheat is the most indispensable, and none has the same ability to obscure the line dividing economics and politics. President Roosevelt will find his passage to re-election the more difficult because of the American public's fear of the effects of the drought, which may necessitate for a great producing country the import of grain from Canada and elsewhere.

In recent years the all-important problem which has confronted the wheat-growing countries of the world has been that of over-production. Attempt after attempt has been made to restrict the production of the golden grain, but the difficulties of formulating any effective restriction of a commodity which is produced in so many different parts of the world have proved overwhelming. Now, the world is faced for the first time for a decade with the possibility of a wheat shortage.

For some time past the spring wheat belt in the U.S.A. has experienced drought conditions, relieved only by a few showers in the South. Mr. George Farrell, Assistant Administrator in the A.A.A., who recently returned to Washington after a tour of the afflicted area, thought the drought conditions "worse than in 1934," and said that the abandonment of spring wheat would be "terrific." He did not attempt to define "terrific," but one private

estimate puts the probable crop as low as 126,000,000 bushels and even optimistic observers do not care to put the figure above 140,000,000 bushels. Only an immediate and unexpected breaking of the drought can save America the necessity to import.

The position is made the more acute, because the drought is showing definite signs of spreading to the Canadian wheat belt, which up till lately experienced fairly favorable conditions. If Canada is not seriously afflicted with drought, she will, it is estimated, have, with existing reserves of 120,000,000 bushels, an exportable surplus of about \$350,000,000 bushels. But the spread of drought to her belt might see wheat prices soaring and the burden of supplying a greater part of the world's wheat requirements shifted to other producers. Some American wheat dealers are forecasting a price as high as \$1.25 per bushel.

What of Russia? No one knows how much wheat Russia has, or what proportion of it she will decide to export. It is generally believed that the volume of her exports is determined as much by policy as by natural surplus. A display of Russia's huge grain wealth, tinged with as much opportunism as she can afford, might do much to alleviate an uncomfortable position.

IN CONSIDERING the long-term price trends for wheat, as for any other commodity, account has to be taken not only of the purely economic factors—the relationship of supply to demand—but of political policy also. In short, while paying due regard to the effect of the weather on wheat supplies and to the level of current consumption, the fact must not be overlooked that countries do not act in an altogether economic way. We live, unfortunately, in a world in which the fear of war is always with us—and at the moment more strongly than ever. The League of Nations has shown its inadequacy to restrain a powerful aggressor; nationalistic sentiment is prevalent, and countries are planning their economies on a "war basis." It is, therefore, reasonable to suppose that those countries which in normal times have been important exporters of wheat may, in the remote future, deliberately under-export, so as to conserve their food resources. And further, that those countries whose natural environment and economic training fit them for other productive functions may, with the same deliberation and for the same reason, put a larger

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Dr. J. R. QUÉHART,  
Secretary

Toronto, July 17, 1936

proportion of their soil under grain. Few observers are willing to support restriction in view of the new circumstances. The weather cannot be guaranteed, neither can perpetual peace, and wheat as well as hay is best made when the sun shines. The world, particularly America and Great Britain, has grown jealous of the quality of its bread. It is now not difficult to envisage circumstances under which an increasing proportion of wheat from producers less fortunate in their productive facilities will render the vital "loaf" poorer in quality and dearer in price.

### The "New Deals" of Quebec

*(Continued from Page 17)*

discuss an old problem, the formulation of a Catholic social program. The Catholic Church is always careful about compromising its religious and moral authority by excursions into the realms of practical politics and economics. The Church will readily set forth general principles, but apart from questions of education and marriage, it leaves legislative applications to the laity. The mere enunciation of general principles is not completely satisfying to the average man, especially the average young man to whom they sound hardly more than platitudes. To make them appear real there must be applications suggested.

It was, as I have said, an old problem that confronted the thirteen clerical sociologists assembled in Montreal on March 9, 1933. Their action towards a solution was precipitated by the issue of the C.C.F. program. The French-Canadian theologians had adopted a very critical attitude towards the C.C.F. essay and this made it more necessary for them to offer a positive alternative. The outcome was the issue of a "Program for Social Reconstruction" which received a hearty and widespread welcome. But even this was in general terms, like the Papal Encyclical, "The Reconstruction of the Social Order," on which it was based. One who knows the many Catholic social documents issued in different countries could see nothing of a special character in the E.S.P. manifesto to cause a stir. It was just a case of the statement appearing at a psychological moment, when the French-Canadian mind was looking for a lead.

IN THE same year, 1933, the Ecole Populaire published a follow-up of a more political though not partisan character. This was the work of laymen, not priests, and there was a version in the English language. It begins with large headlines: "Program of Social Reconstruction: (Moral Reforms first and foremost Rural Reconstruction

Labor Question. The Fight Against the Trusts. Financial Reforms. Political Reforms."

The signatories were ten eminent academic and professional men of the Province of Quebec. The preface refers to the earlier program of the E.S.P. which "prepared as it was by moralists, confined itself to broad outlines. It did not enter into details. Still, these more definite proposals are necessary. They must be offered to the public who demand concrete and practical reforms. They come for the most part from technical experts, with whose aid we have prepared the following articles."

No one can do justice to this program except by reading the whole of it, but limits of space do not allow its reproduction here. With regard to the reconstruction of existing agriculture its chief prescriptions, such as co-operation, are conservative. With regard to colonization, that is, the bringing of new land into cultivation, it shows concern for the permanent settlement of families rather than for quick profits for corporations, as in timber cutting.

On Labour Questions it is progressive without being drastic. It asks for "nation-wide uniformity of certain Labor Laws whose incidence is national or international in extent," and its special religious inspiration is indicated by reference to the strict observance of Sunday and also "the return of the mother to the home," which means regulation of the industrial employment of married women. I omit reference to other points in the Labour section of the program because they are similar to progressive programs in other parts of Canada.

The section on "The Fight Against the Trusts" is notable for its explicitness and detail. The master trust is the Electricity Trust; the program calls for the organization of competition against this trust by the establishment of a Quebec Provincial Hydro, Beauharnois Power and Montreal Light, Heat and Power are slated for investigation, and if abuses are proved Beauharnois is to be taken over for public ownership, its bonds being guaranteed but shareholders receiving no compensation more than their original money payments. There is to be a general investigation of the finances of public utility companies and "a just liquidation of their capitalization," which I take to mean, in market jargon, the squeezing out of water.

The section on Financial Reforms begins with a demand for uniformity throughout Canada of laws pertaining to corporations. Promoters are not to use assumed names in obtaining incorporation papers, shares with no par value are to be abolished, bondholders are to have votes for the Board of Directors, directors



DR. H. M. TORY, former president of the National Research Council of Canada, who was recently appointed by Ottawa a Royal Commissioner to probe matters relating to the importation and distribution of Anthracite in Canada.

must own a substantial proportion of the capital of the company and their securities are to be deposited with a Trust Company as a safeguard against manipulation; Investment Trusts and Holding Companies are to be abolished; banks are to be forbidden to lend to their directors or to undertakings in which their directors are interested; banks are to be restricted in lending to stock brokers, and pools and short selling on the Stock Exchanges are to be forbidden.

The section on Political Reforms shows the same searching particularity. Ministers are to be excluded from company directorates but they are to have higher salaries and, after a period of public service, reasonable pensions. There is very much more in the program which is quite as interesting as the samples quoted, but I have given enough to show the quality and tendency of this document which, itself derived from the earlier pronouncement of the thirteen moralists, is the parent of the various new deals now being promised by Quebec political rivals. The thirteen moralists themselves derived from the Encyclical "The Reconstruction of the Social Order" also called *Quadragesimo Anno*, issued by the Pope in May, 1931, and if the reader can bear with a further derivation let me remark that *Quadragesimo Anno* was issued in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of an earlier Papal Encyclical, "The Condition of the Working Class" (*Rerum Novarum*). Such is the operation of tradition in the Catholic Church.

THE perplexity I have encountered among Ontario observers may be expressed somewhat as follows: "We have always understood that the Church is a great conservative influence in Quebec. How is it then that these extreme reform proposals are supposed to be inspired and endorsed by Church teaching?" By way of reply one might begin by saying that while a political orator and program maker, in the Province of Quebec, will exploit Church pronouncements for all they are worth to his cause, his statements of his policy will reflect much of his own personality and interests, and must not be taken as Church teaching pure and simple.

As has been shown above, the original program by the thirteen clerics, adopted after much hesitation, was confined to generalities. When a more concrete statement appeared it was signed only by laymen, and however highly it might be valued because of the competence and disinterestedness of its authors, it had no authority whatever in the religious sense. Still less can religious authority be claimed for the proposals of a political party.

The Church is conservative in the sense that she resists violence and protects what she considers to be the right of property. She is undoubtedly in favor of the institution of private property. But the Church is not conservative in the sense that she desires to maintain things as they are, and by the right of property she does not mean vested interests. Most particularly since the issue of "Rerum Novarum" in 1891 the Catholic Church has been officially striving for social reform. She has been greatly hampered by the narrow views of her own people. The Province of Quebec is one example of the neglect of professing Catholics by the Papal lead in modern social policy, though in passing this criticism one should not forget that in other respects, such as the maintenance of indissoluble marriage, fidelity of family life, and the preservation of a rural population, the Province has deserved well of the Church. Conservatism in a general sense is characteristic of the Province of Quebec, whether we say it or not of the Catholic Church. The reader should note that the issue of the C.C.F. program was admittedly the moving factor in getting the Catholics, who opposed the C.C.F., to put forward an alternative. With the possible exception of some of the proposed financial reforms, I do not know of anything in the Quebec programs that would be considered unconservative by an enlightened person.

It is an open question whether some of the proposed financial restrictions would not go too far and empty the baby with the bathwater. But the principle of cutting away abuses was proclaimed by Mr. R. B. Bennett at the Conservative Summer School when he quoted Tennyson:

That man is the true conservative  
That lops the mouldered branch away.

The manufacturing industries of Canada are concentrated largely in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec; although the western provinces are beginning to assume increasing importance. Ontario is the leading manufacturing province in the Dominion.

## British Columbia Telephone Company

### First Mortgage Bonds 4½% Series B

To be dated June 1st, 1926

Principal and semi-annual interest (June 1st and December 1st) payable in lawful money of Canada in Saint John, Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria, Canada, or in St. John's, Newfoundland. Coupon Bonds

in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, registerable as to principal only. Fully

Registered Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500. Redeemable in

whole or in part at the option of the Company on any interest payment

date before maturity on sixty days' notice at a premium of 10%

up to and including June 1st, 1941; the premium decreasing 2½%

each five-year period or fraction thereof thereafter; in each

case with accrued interest to date of redemption.

In the opinion of counsel, these Bonds will be a Legal Investment for Life Insurance Companies under the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, Canada

It is and when issued and received by us, and subject to approval of legal proceedings by Messrs. McPhillips & McPhillips, Vancouver, B.C., for the Company, and by Messrs. Stairs, Dixon & Claxton, Montreal, P.Q., for ourselves, we offer, subject to confirmation by us and to our right to change or withdraw this offer without notice, First Mortgage Bonds of the 4½% Series B of British Columbia Telephone Company above described, at 105% and accrued interest in exchange for First Mortgage Bonds of the 5% Series A of British Columbia Telephone Company at 105% and accrued interest plus an allowance at the rate of \$35 per \$1000 of Bonds to cover premium on foreign exchange.

A copy of the prospectus which has been filed with the Secretary of State of Canada in accordance with the provisions of The Companies Act, 1934, will be furnished upon request by any of the undersigned to whom application for conversion should be addressed.

It is expected that Bonds of the 4½% Series B will be ready for delivery on or about July 31st, 1936.

W. C. Pitfield & Company  
Limited

Wood, Gundy & Company  
Limited

Cochran, Murray & Co.  
Limited

Pemberton & Son Vancouver  
Limited

Collier, Norris & Henderson  
Limited

The Dominion Securities Corporation  
Limited

Hanson Bros. Incorporated

Gardner & Company  
Limited

H. A. Humber, Limited

Nesbitt, Thomson & Company  
Limited

McLeod, Young, Weir & Co.  
Limited

Midland Securities Corporation  
Limited

C. M. Oliver & Company  
Limited

The Western City Company, Limited